MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

17 JUNE 1982

Israeli Invasion of Lebanon

PLO Disarmament Conditions -- Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan was informed during a meeting with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat that the PLO is prepared to lay down its arms in Beirut in return for U.S. recognition of the PLO, unimpeded exit from the city for the organization's leaders and the inclusion of the PLO in peace talks with Israel, Jerusalem radio reported citing official Lebanese sources. Earlier, the radio reported that U.S. envoy Philip Habib conducted indirect contacts with the PLO through former Lebanese Prime Minister Sa'ib Salam, who communicated the Palestinian requests. PLO official adviser Hani al-Hasan said the PLO wants to have direct talks with the United States, according to the radio. He added that the PLO is prepared to discuss the disarming of its members within the framework of these talks. Al-Hasan said if Habib wants to save Beirut he should offer the PLO something and direct talks would be the first step, the radio reported.

However, according to the clandestine Voice of Palestine radio, PLO Executive Committee member Salah Khalaf denied that Palestinian leaders are holding direct or indirect contacts with the United States. He added that the PLO rejects any negotiations or contacts with the United States under the U.S.-backed Israeli occupation of Arab lands. Khalaf affirmed the final decision of the joint forces and Amal movement forces is to stand fact and fight. Meanwhile, according to SANA, PLO Executive Committee member Ahmad al-Yamani denied that the PLO had requested the Egyptian Government contact Israel to achieve a cease-fire.

In other developments, a "responsible" Palestinian source told the Kuwaiti newspaper AS-SIYASAH that some Palestinian leaders have begun to reconsider their strategic alliances after finding their ties with some Arab countries to be artificial, MENA reported. The source said the PLO Command has held secret meetings over the past 2 days during which it reviewed the PLO's relations with all sides. According to the source, the PLO will soon announce a number of decisions that will represent a major turning point in Palestinian policy.

Lebanese Comment, Contacts -- Calling on the Lebanese to support each other before asking others to help them, Prime Minister al-Wazzan stressed the need for all to confront the Israeli occupation, Beirut radio reported. Meanwhile, President Ilyas Sarkis met with Lebanese Front Military Commander Bashir al-Jumayyil, who said afterwards that priority must be given to rescuing Beirut and sparing innocent people from destruction and ruin, the radio noted. Asked about the National Salvation Council, he said the Phalangists have put all their capabilities at Sarkis' disposal in this regard. Al-Jumayyil also met again with U.S. envoy Philip Habib, who is exerting efforts to activate the Salvation Council, according to Voice of Lebanon radio reports. The radio also reported that after a Lebanese Front meeting, former President Camille Sham'un said the front will exert efforts to ensure the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon without exception, adding that this means the Syrian, Palestinian and Israeli forces.

The Progressive Socialist Party Command Council decided to ask party leader Walid Jumblatt to participate in the National Salvation Council, according to Beirut radio. However, Jumblatt has instructed the Socialist ministers of economy and tourism to resign from the government, Voice of Lebanon said. Nevertheless, the radio subsequently reported that both Jumblatt and Amal movement Chairman Nabih Birri have taken "positive stances" toward the National Salvation Council, thus tipping the scale in tis favor. A Nationalist Movement statement broadcast by the Voice of Palestine radio early on 17 June called on the government to confront the Israeli invasion by all means and to move the presidential headquarters to a site where the authorities can exercise freedom of decision.

Saudi Position -- Following a meeting with Vice President George Bush, Saudi Foreign Affairs Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal announced that if Israel refuses to implement the UN resolutions calling for a cease-fire and an immediate withdrawal of Israeli forces, Saudi Arabia "will be forced to adopt the necessary measures to force it to do so," SPA reported. The foreign minister made it clear that linking the Israeli withdrawal with the withdrawal of all non-Lebanese forces is a matter for the Lebanese Government to decide. He said Saudi Arabia hopes the United States will use its influence to force Israel to withdraw and suggested this could be achieved if the United States cuts off military aid to Israel. The foreign minister cautioned that U.S. nonintervention would undoubtedly have a negative effect on Arab-American relations.

Egyptian Position -- Following a meeting with President Ronald Reagan, Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali asserted that the United States must embark on a leading role in stopping the bloodshed in Lebanon and urge Israel to adhere to international laws, MENA reported. According to a subsequent MENA report, 'Ali said the Middle East will not be stable as long as the Palestinian question is not solved. He added that a solution can come about only if the United States applies its influence and Israel shows further flexibility on the autonomy issue. 'Ali pointed out that a dialogue between the United States and the Palestinians would ease the tension and strengthen the position of the moderates in any future solution.

Begin-Reagan Meeting -- Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin contacted Cabinet Secretary Dan Meridor requesting that he inform the Cabinet ministers about U.S. media reports which hint that if Israel does not behave properly the U.S. President may call off his meeting with the prime minister, Jerusalem radio reported. The radio said Begin wanted to inform the ministers that whatever the Cabinet decided upon for the security of Israel should be carried out irrespective of these pressures.

Sharon Interview -- The IDF has achieved all the objectives set for it in Lebanon so its "defensive" war in Lebanon can be thought of as over, Israeli Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon said in a Jerusalem television interview. The Israelis have destroyed the infrastructure of the "terrorist organizations," inflicting heavy casualties and capturing many "terrorists." In the political arrangement that will be reached, no "terrorists" will be able to remain in the 40-45 km belt north of Israel, nor will they be given immunity beyond that line, Sharon added. The Lebanese Government and the PLO can reach some kind of arrangement whereby the "terrorists" will lay down their arms, he said. Commenting on the fighting, he noted that experienced IDF commanders consider it to have been one of the IDF's most difficult campaigns.

Military Situation -- Artillery duels around Beirut resumed at dawn on 17 June but died down later, according to Beirut radio reports. The previous day, the radio reported that Israeli forces had entered the Science College building in Ash-Shuwayfat. However, AFP reported that the Phalangist Lebanese forces were responsible for the attack on the university building. On the other hand, the Lebanese forces denied the AFP report, according to Voice of Lebanon, and subsequently issued a statement affirming that the Phalangists have not and will not take military initiatives, but will respond to attacks. Meanwhile, Monte Carlo radio quoted a Phalangist officer as saying that the Lebanese Front had received orders to attack positions of the Palestinian-Lebanese joint forces and Jerusalem radio said the Phalangists had begun expelling the "terrorists" from the airport and were shelling their positions at the university.

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PLO'S SALAH KHALAF REJECTS CONTACTS WITH U.S.

NC170637 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0537 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Brother Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], Fatah Central Committee member, has said the decision to stand fast and fight is the first and final decision of our joint forces and the Amal movement forces. He stated the Palestinian command, which is directing the land battle against the invading Zionist enemy politically and militarily, realizes today, more than at any previous time that the United States, with its military, political, propaganda and economic machine, is primarily responsible for this criminal invasion of Lebanese territory, all subsequent destruction and the thousands of killed or wounded as well as for the homelessness the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples have suffered.

Brother Abu Iyad pointed out it is absolutely untrue that the Palestinian leaders are holding any direct of indirect contacts with the United States or its envoy in the area. He affirmed that at a time when we are fighting the U.S. tool with all persistence and ferocity on the land of Lebanon and Palestine, we reject any negotiations or contacts with the United States under the U.S.-backed Zionist occupation of the Arab lands.

He said: On the basis of this stand, and while we are waging the Arab battle with all honor and heroism, we would like to affirm that the fighter in the Palestinian Revolution, the Lebanese Nationalist Movement and the Amal Movement supported by the Lebanese-Palestinian people, is determined to defeat the invaders and teach the United States and its aggressive tool, Israel, a hard lesson in confrontation.

Brother Abu Iyad added: We are highly confident the free people of the whole world are with us and with the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples, and with all the fighters on Lebanese territory. Likewise, the socialist camp, led by the friendly Soviet Union, has begun moving to translate its ultimatum and warning into practice in a tangible manner.

As for the statements that have been attributed to Brother Hani al-Hasan, Brother Abu Iyad affirmed they are distorted and that our forces and armed Lebanese-Palestinian masses will not lay down their arms and will not respond to U.S. extortion, and that we shall defeat the enemy and foil all his aims.

17 June Press Statement

LD170856 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0718 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Dubayy, 17 Jun (KUNA) -- In a press statement today in Dubayy, Salah Khalaf, Fatah Central Committee member, announced that a new front has opened against the invading Israeli forces in the ('Aliyah) region after combatant units of Iranian volunteers joined the battle.

In a statement published in AL-BAYAN, he praised the Soviet Union's stand toward the Palestinian Revolution and said it is excellent. He also said the Soviet Union's recent warnings to Israel and the United States will soon be translated into a practical stand because what is taking place in Lebanon is a U.S. invasion.

In reply to a question about the PLO's stand vis-a-vis the Egyptian Government in light of announced contacts between them, Salah Khalaf said: We have told the Egyptians that if they have a stand, let it be represented in rescinding the Camp David accords.

He denied statements attributed to Hani al-Hasan, political adviser to Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat, saying the Palestinian Resistance is prepared to discuss laying down arms in direct negotiations with the United States.

Salah Khalaf said what is taking place in Lebanon is not an Israeli but a U.S. invasion. Therefore, the Palestinian leadership is not prepared to communicate with the U.S. Government. He said: Our decision is to resist. Let everyone know we will not throw away our arms whatever happens. We will not throw away our arms until we have thrown the invaders out of Lebanese, Palestinian and Arab territories.

He added: The morale of the fighters of the joint forces and Amal movement is very high. There is nothing we lack in Beirut. We are performing our tasks in a normal way, and we are preparing to challenge any Israeli attempt to storm west Beirut.

The Palestinian official stressed the Palestinian Resistance's rejection of all U.S. settlement plans aimed at liquidating the Palestinian people's struggle. He said: Our position is firm in rejecting settlements. We will not lay down our arms. We will continue to fight and defend every inch of Lebanese territory.

In reply to a question on the participation of the rightwing Phalangist Party militia in the Israeli war against the Palestinian Resistance and Lebanese Nationalist Movement, he said: The Phalangists have not taken part in fighting in a practical way [as received]; their contribution to the war is represented in supporting Israeli demands at the political level, taking part is misleading propaganda campaigns, and facilitating the passage of Israeli forces through their regions. Salah Khalaf stressed that the Syrian forces in Beirut are fighting on the side of the joint forces.

In reply to a question on the Syrian authorities obstructing the entry of volunteers into Lebanon, he said: Volunteers are arriving regularly and easily to the front.

YASIR 'ARAFAT SAYS 30,000 KILLED, WOUNDED

NC170702 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0537 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has sent a message to UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar asking him to stop the fascist criminal invasion and achieve the withdrawal of the Zionist forces in implementation of UN Resolution 509.

Brother Abu 'Ammar asked the UN secretary general to send a high-level international committee to investigate the crimes committed by the Zionist enemy, so that the world will have a true picture of developments occuring in Lebanon against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples.

The message says the Zionist invasion, which is fully supported by the U.S. administration in various military, political, diplomatic and financial ways, has caused destruction and ruin. It says the initial estimates of Lebanese and Palestinian civilian losses so far are as follows: 30,000 people killed or wounded, 10,000 missing and 800,000 homeless. This is in addition to the 14 Palestinian camps completely destroyed, the ruin caused in three large Lebanese cities -- Sidon, Tyre and An-Nabatiyah -- and in dozens of other Lebanese villages, the destruction of various civilian establishments including hospitals, schools and water and power stations. What is happening in Beirut, which is being shelled and partially occupied, exposes the ugly face of this criminal aggression the Israeli invasion forces are implementing.

Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar has sent similar messages to King Fahd in his capacity as chairman of the Islamic Conference Organization and Cuban President Fidel Castro in his capacity as chairman of the Nonaligned Movement.

PLO'S QADDUMI ON ISRAELI INVASION OF LEBANON

LD160936 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0737 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] United Nations, 16 Jun (KUNA) -- A senior Palestinian official has categorically rejected dialogue with Israel, whose forces have been in Lebanon since the 6th of this month, saying, "We are destined to fight until victory."

PLO Political Department head Faruq Qaddumi, currently attending the UN General Assembly session on disarmament, told KUNA he totally dismisses direct talks between the PLO and Israel in the future.

He said: "The PLO's stand regarding such dialogue is very clear: We cannot negotiate with our oppressors; we cannot negotiate with the invaders or with Israel's policy of expansion and aggression." He added: "We cannot negotiate with those who occupy our land, violate our national rights or try to exploit the Palestinian people."

Qaddumi paralleled the Palestinian struggle against the Zionist state and the Western resistance against the Nazis in World War II. He said: "The Palestinians are fighting for their (?rights). Israel is a Nazi state, a fascist state that is wiping out the people."

The Palestinian official stressed that thousands of PLO combatants are fighting the Israeli invaders in Beirut and inflicting extensive losses on them. He said: "We fight everywhere and we stand firmly with the Lebanese Nationalist Movement to defeat the enemy, and we know peace-loving states will stand by our side until he is defeated."

Qaddumi said: "We have leaders outside Lebanon and I believe their determination will lead to victory." He went on to say: "We are destined to fight until victory. Our people in the occupied territories are guided by leaders fighting to oust the invaders and establish their independent state."

The head of the PLO Political Department accused the United States of supporting the invaders instead of extending necessary aid to the defenders against the invasion. He rejected the proposal Israel put forward this week for the U.S. forces to play a role in any international forces stationed in Lebanon.

He said: "The United States has deceived the Lebanese, who were promised assistance against Israel, through its plotting with Israel against Lebanon." He added: "We are against the stationing of any American forces in Lebanon. We will resolutely and continuously fight such forces, because the United States is hostile to the Palestinians."

The Palestinian official promised to cooperate with Lebanese authorities. He said the Palestinians are coordinating with the legitimate authority of the Lebanese president, Ilyas Sarkis. He added: "We remain in Lebanon because we have an agreement organizing our presence there."

Qaddumi urged the United Nations to fully exercise its role in the Lebanese crisis, expressing his confidence in the ability of the international organization and its secretary general.

Once again he called for the Zionist state's expulsion from the United Nations. He said the international peacekeeping force in southern Lebanon in the past "had been pushed aside by the extensive Israeli invasion [word indistinct] international law." He added: "Israel has not adhered to the UN Security Council's resolutions and therefore should not be a member of the United Nations."

The head of the PLO Political Department said he has total confidence in the new ruler of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, who took over after the death of King Khalid last Sunday. He said: "The Saudi Government, headed by King Fahd, firmly stands with the Palestinian people and I am convinced it will continue this stand."

AS-SIYASAH: PALESTINIAN POLICY TO CHANGE 'SOON'

JN161747 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1550 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Kuwait, 16 Jun (MENA) -- A responsible Palestinian source has affirmed that several Palestinian leaders are thinking of examining their strategic alliances with certain Arab states after finding them superficial and these states of no aid to the Palestinian Resistance and the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples when they were subjected to a liquidation campaign.

In a statement to the Kuwaiti paper AS-SIYASAH published today the source said the Palestinian leadership held secret meetings during the past 2 days during which it reviewed the current Arab situation and the Palestinian Revolution's relations with all sides. The source said the Palestinian leadership would soon announce a number of decisions which would be a major turning point in Palestinian policy.

The source explained that the PLO's approval of the cease-fire decision in Lebanon under Security Council Resolutions 508 and 509 came as a result of the joint Palestinian-Lebanese forces' dilemma following the Syrian Army's withdrawal from the battle.

PLO OFFICIAL DENIES CONTACTS WITH EGYPT

JN161817 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1755 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Beirut, 16 Jun (SANA) -- Ahmad al-Yamani, alias Abu Mahir, PLO Executive Committee member, today denied the PLO had requested the Egyptian regime to contact Israel to achieve a cease-fire.

In a statement published today, Al-Yamani said such rumors are intended to weaken the steadfastness of our revolution and masses as well as that of the Lebanese masses and the Lebanese progressive and nationalist forces. He asserted that [words indistinct] the Egyptian regime's moves are taking place under slogans of concern for the Palestinian Resistance, the Nationalist Movement and Lebanon in general. He said the Egyptian regime was the first to end the struggle against the Zionist enemy and remove itself from the trenches of struggle against it, thus encouraging the enemy to increase its arrogance and aggression.

PLO DENIES PRC REPRESENTATIVE'S STATEMENT

NC161314 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1255 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Brothers: A responsible source in the Palestinian Revolution has stated the following:

Some news agencies have reported a statement attributed to Brother Tayib 'Abd ar-Rahim, PLO representative in the PRC capital Beijing. We affirm that such statements have not been issued by Brother Tayib. We also affirm the strength of the fraternal relations between Syria and the PLO.

OAPEC MINISTERIAL COUNCIL MEETS IN TUNIS

28th Session Begins

LD161910 Kuwait KUNA in English 1752 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Tunis, 16 Jun (KUNA) -- The Ministerial Council of the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC) re-named Wednesday Dr. Ali Atiqah as the organisation's secretary general for a three-year term.

The council, which opened its 28th session here today, also renewed a four-year term for Dr. Abdul 'Aziz al-Wattari as assistant secretary general.

The Algerian energy minister, Belkacem Nabi, who presided over the first session of the meeting, said the conferees also discussed the role of oil producing countries in extending support to non oil Arab states particularly in fields of energy.

Asked whether the meeting discussed [an] oil embargo for the U.S. and other Western pro-Israeli countries, the Algerian minister replied up till now the issue has not been raised. He, however, expressed conviction that this meeting will "adopt something to pressure Western states that support the Zionist entity."

In reply to a question whether it was diffcult for Arab producing countries to impose [an] embargo on the West due to the current glut on the international market, the minister said "I am sorry to say that we have contributed to this glut, but if an earnest policy were pursued we would re-use oil as a strategic weapon against our enemies." On the possibility of Arab states withdrawing their balances from Western pro-Israeli states, Nabi said "Algeria has no funds abroad, but we believe in the need for using Arab assets to serve the Arab causes."

Nabi also denied that the session had discussed Syria's decision to shut down pipelines carrying Iraqi crude through its territories to two Mediterranean terminals. He said the issue will be handled by the organization's arbitration panel which rules over oil-related disputes between OAPEC members.

The ministers resumed meetings this evening. The Kuwaiti delegation is led by Oil Minister Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah.

Discusses Oil Glut

LD161122 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1000 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Tunis, 16 Jun (KUNA) -- The Ministerial Council of the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries [OAPEC] today began its 28th meeting here attended by oil ministers of the 10 member states of the organization or those representing them.

This meeting is considered the first for OAPEC to be held in the Tunisian capital since Tunisia became a member of the Arab petroleum organization during the 27th Ministerial Council held in Doha last March.

The Kuwaiti delegation to this meeting is headed by Kuwaiti Oil Affairs Minister Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah as-Sabah. The ministers of Iraq, Saudi Arabia, the UAE and Qatar are absent from today's meeting, although representatives of these states are attending the meeting.

Informed sources at OAPEC's General Secretariat dismissed the possibility of including the subject of imposing an Arab oil ban against the United States and Western countries because of their stand supporting Israel. These sources, who asked their identity not be disclosed, said, "The oil countries in general, including the Arab countries, are currently suffering from the inability to dispose of current oil production because the policy of overproduction by some oil countries in the recent past resulted in a huge oil glut on the world market." They added, "We would not be exaggerating if we said the West has begun to use oil against the Arab countries instead of them using it against the West."

These sources clarified their statement, saying, "The United States and the other Western countries have begun to threaten Arab countries by not buying their oil if they, for example, do not become moderate, and this is due to an oil glut on the world market." They said, "It is actually regrettable that some oil-producing countries have turned their production from a strategic weapon they could use against their enemies into a weapon their enemies could aim at their hearts."

'Oil Weapon' Recommended

NC170931 Paris AFP in English 0910 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Tunis, 17 Jun (AFP) -- Arab oil ministers meeting here under the shadow of events in Lebanon have asked their countries' foreign ministers to consider use of the "oil weapon" against Israel and its allies, Algerian Energy Minister Belkacem Nabi said.

He was commenting on the outcome of the 28th conference of the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC) attended by 10 nations which, he said, "reached a consensus on submitting the question to the foreign ministers."

During the conference, which ended yesterday, Libya urged Arab producer countries to use their oil exports as a political weapon. Libyan Oil Minister Kamal al-Maqhur called on Arab countries to boycott the U.S. because of the help it had given Israel.

Tunisian Economy Minister Abdelaziz Lasram said the conference did not have the power to make this kind of major decision, which was a matter for higher political bodies.

The OAPEC conference welcomed "current efforts to close the Arab ranks in the face of Zionist aggression... against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples." It noted that an Arab summit meeting on the problem was envisaged.

The next OAPEC oil ministers' conference will be in Kuwait on November 24. The ten active members represented here were Algeria, Bahrain, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, the United Arab Emirates and Tunisia.

Session Ends

LD162316 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2230 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Tunis, 16 Jun (SPA) -- The work of the 22d session of the OAPEC Ministerial Council ended in Tunis tonight.

At the end of its meetings, the council issued a statement strongly condemning the treacherous Zionist aggression against the Lebanese and the Palestinian peoples. The council has also decided to extend the post of the current secretary general of the organization, Ahmad Atiqah, for a further period. The council also decided to hold its next meeting in Kuwait on 24 November. The OAPEC Ministerial Council had began its meetings in Tunis this morning.

OPEC SECRETARY GENERAL ON 'ADAMANT POSTURE'

AB030848 Lagos NAN in English 0830 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Lagos, 2 Jun (NAN) -- The secretary general of OPEC, Dr Mark Nguema, said today in Lagos that the adamant posture adopted by OPEC member nations toward international pressure to reduce the price of crude oil had saved the organisation more than 26 billion naira during the present oil glut.

Dr Nguema, who was addressing newsmen on arrival at Murtala Muhamed Airport, said that the amount would have been lost if members had agreed to drop the oil price from 34 dollars to 31 dollars per barrel.

The secretary general, who said that he was in Lagos on a consultative visit, expressed the hope that the present oil glut would improve soon, and that cooperation by OPEC members on oil prices had destroyed the bid by industrialized countries to create a two-tier system whereby they would fix oil prices for OPEC.

OPEC CONTROL COMMITTEE TO MEET IN JULY

AU021032 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 2 Jun 82 p 7

[Text] As announced by (Hamid Zaheri), OPEC Secretariat press spokesman, the Control Committee appointed by the OPEC oil ministers at their Vienna meeting last March will meet again in Vienna the first week of July to thoroughly analyze the current situation of the world crude oil market. Should this analysis indicate a substantial increase in the demand for crude oil in the second quarter of 1982, Control Committee Chairman Mani' ibn Sa'id al-'Utaybah, UAE petroleum minister, intends to convene an extraordinary OPEC ministers conference to discuss a potential production increase by member countries.

In addition to the United Arab Emirates and Venezuela, Algeria and Indonesia are represented on the OPEC Control Committee.

SAUDI ARABIA

DELEGATIONS CONVEY CONDOLENCES TO KING FAHD

FRG Delegation

LD170850 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0808 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Jidda, 17 Jun (SPA) -- FRG President Karl Carstens arrived in Jidda this morning to offer condolences to His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and His Royal Highness Prince Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince, deputy prime minister and commander of the National Guard, on the death of His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz.

He was met at King 'Abd al-'Aziz Airport by His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud 'Abd al-Muhsin, deputy amir of the Mecca region; Lt Gen Salih as-Sudays, deputy commander of the western region; a representative of the protocol office and the FRG ambassador to the kingdom.

Moroccan Delegation

LD151448 Rabat MAP in English 1210 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Riyadh, June 15 (MAP) -- Moroccan Crown Prince Sidi Mohamed arrived here Monday, leading an important delegation to convey the condolences of King Hassan II to King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz following the death of King Khalid ibn'Abd al-'Aziz.

On the other hand, in a statement he made Monday and broadcast by Radio Riyadh, Dr Abdelwahad Belkeziz, Moroccan minister of information, youth and sports said that the late King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz was "one of the greatest men in the world who endeavoured with devotion and sincerity for the cause of his religion, his country and his nation." He added that the Moroccan Government and people share the mourning and the affliction of the Saudi Government and people in these sad circumstances.

It is to be recalled that the delegation accompanying the crown prince comprises Prince Moulay Abdallah, the Moroccan State Minister for Foreign Affairs Mr. M'hamed Boucetta, the minister of information youth and sports, Dr Abdelwahad Belkeziz, General Moulay Hafid Alaoui, minister of the royal household, protocol and chancellery, Mr. Ahmed Reda Guedira, adviser to the king, General Ahmed Dlimi, director of the cabinet of the King's aides-de-camps and Colonel-Major Mohamed Kabbaj, general inspector of the Royal Air Force.

UAE

FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS FROM BAGHDAD 16 JUNE

GF161613 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 1400 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 16 Jun (WAM) -- UAE Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Rashid 'Abdallah returned home from Baghdad today after delivering a letter from UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan to Iraqi President Saddam Husayn on bilateral relations and current Arab developments.

YAR

VICE PRESIDENT LEADS DELEGATION VISIT TO GDR

For East Berlin ADN and Domestic Service accounts of the visit to the GDR by a delegation led by Vice President 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani, see the GDR section of the 16 June Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

FOREIGN MINISTER 'ALI MEETS REAGAN 16 JUNE

JN162234 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2105 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Washington, 16 Jun (MENA) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan today received Kamal Hasan 'Ali, Egyptian deputy prime minister and foreign minister for 45 minutes.

After the meeting, Kamal Hasan 'Ali said he had conveyed a message to President Reagan from President Husni Mubarak. He added the situation in Lebanon and the events around Beirut are not acceptable and that the United States must embark on a leading role to bring about peace, stability and security in the Middle East.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali asserted Israel's behavior has further complicated the Palestinian problem they have been facing since 1948, resulting in increasing the numbers of Palestinian and Lebanese refugees. He added that the state of Lebanon must remain free to conduct its affairs without foreign interference. His current visit to Washington, Kamal Hasan 'Ali explained, was scheduled earlier to assess the situation in light of the Iraqi-Iranian war and Israel's withdrawal from the Sinai, to further entrench peace and to attain peace between the Arabs and Israel. Yet he said they were surprised by the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the sudden explosion of developments which resulted in thousands or tens of thousands of casualties and the complication of the Palestinian problem. Kamal Hasan 'Ali said, in light of the events in Lebanon, the Middle East is now threatened. Israel, he stressed, must withdraw in accordance with UN Security Council Resolutions 508 and 509.

'Ali emphasized that his meeting with President Reagan and his visit to Washington have enabled him to outline the feelings of the Egyptian people and the region's peoples as well toward the shedding of blood and the grave situation in Lebanon and the region. He said the United States must embark on a leading role to end these situations and urge Israel to adhere to the international laws, particularly relating to the treatment of POW's. He added he had underlined during his talks Egypt's determination that the United States continue to shoulder its role as a complete partner in the comprehensive peace process to attain the national aspirations of the Palestinian people and to bring about security to all the peoples in the region.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali said he found President Reagan is deeply worried over the events in Lebanon and that the President has asserted the United States will spare no effort to maintain the cease-fire and to request Israel to withdraw its forces. President Reagan, 'Ali added, is convinced of the need to let Lebanon run its own affairs through a strong government. President Reagan also stressed the United States would continue to shoulder its role as a complete partner for the sake of a comprehensive peace. Kamal Hasan 'Ali added he had found President Reagan convinced that the Palestinians should form a nation in the future. 'Ali asserted that the Middle East needs peace, stability and prosperity.

Attending the meeting on the Egyptian side was Dr Ashraf Ghurbal, Egyptian ambassador in Washington. Kamal Hasan 'Ali is to conclude his visit to Washington tomorrow, after meeting with congressmen.

'ALI, GHALI VIEW ISRAELI INVASION, U.S. ROLE

NC170022 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2315 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Cairo, 16 Jun (MENA) -- Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has called for an immediate Israeli withdrawal from Lebanese territory because their stay there will complicate the problem. He said this invasion has imposed a new fait accompli aimed at liquidating the PLO. We are quite opposed to this, he said.

If any person thinks this would reduce the PLO's role in a comprehensive solution he is making a big mistake, because the PLO still has its political role and weight.

In an exclusive statement to an AL-AKHBAR correspondent in Washington, 'Ali stressed developments in Lebanon have again shown that this area will not be stable as long as the Palestinian question is not resolved. A solution can only come about if the United States applies its weight and Israel shows further flexibility in the autonomy issue.

'Ali denied that Egypt has asked the United States to suspend the autonomy talks, saying that the New York TIMES featured a headline that differed from the content. All that happened is that differences arose over the venue of the talks approximately 1 and 1/2 months ago. This is in addition to the fact that, undoubtedly, the Lebanese crisis has imposed itself as a priority [issue]. Therefore, it is superfluous to talk about the autonomy at this stage.

On President Mubarak's trip to Saudi Arabia to present condolences on the death of King Khalid, 'Ali said although this visit has created a new reality in Egyptian-Arab relations, Egypt's international commitments will not be affected by this new reality. He stressed that we will continue to pursue our political line of seeking peace and, at the same time, this line means that Egypt is an Arab country. 'Ali said Egypt has held several contacts with all parties to pacify the situation in Lebanon and that Egyptian diplomacy was evident in this regard.

On the U.S. role and what the United States is required to do to hold a dialogue with the Palestinians, 'Ali said no doubt, the United States must play a strong role reguarding the Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon and defusing the tension in the area. The United States also has a role that must be effective toward the peace march Egypt started.

On a dialogue with the Palestinians, 'Ali said it is one of the demands we have made to the U.S. administration since the era of the late President as-Sadat, and which President Husni Mubarak repeated during his latest visit to Washington in February. I also repeated this demand during my current visit. Undoubtedly, holding a dialogue between the U.S. administration and the Palestinians will ease the tension and give preponderance to the moderates in any future solution with all parties.

In the meantime, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali has stated that the idea of severing diplomatic relations between Cairo and Tel Aviv is considered to be a negative stand in view of the fact that we need the presence of our ambassador in Israel at a time of crisis more than at quiet periods. In a statement to AL-AHRAM, in Thursday's issue, Ghali points out that the intensive diplomatic efforts Egypt has exerted since the start of the Israeli raids on Lebanon and the invasion have contributed to the adoption of Security Council Resolutions 508 and 509, which call for a cease-fire and the prompt and unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli forces from Lebanon. Egypt's efforts also contributed to the cease-fire. Ghali stressed the need to concentrate efforts to achieve the Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon. He also stressed the need for cooperation among all the political forces in Lebanon supporting its unity, independence and territorial integrity to achieve this goal.

In his statement, Ghali praised the Palestinian forces' bravery and steadfastness in the battles they waged against the Israeli invasion forces. He expressed his belief that the PLO has gained political power and that the blood of martyrs strengthens liberation movements.

On whether it is possible for Washington to send a warning to Israel to cease firing and withdraw from Lebanon, Ghali said the United States believes quiet diplomacy is more effective than warnings and threats published in newspapers. He also said in fact the United States has played a role in the cease-fire.

On the possibility of a deterioration in U.S.-Israeli relations because of the blatant Israeli aggression on Lebanon, Ghali said he does not expect this. He said the United States interprets its stand by saying it uses the good relations between the two countries to influence the course of events. He pointed out that, as any superpower, the United States does its own calculations and realizes the gravity of the continuation of the Israeli aggression on Lebanon.

Further 'Ali Comments

JN161828 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1700 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Washington, 16 Jun (MENA) -- Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has asserted Egypt is determined to prevent any foreign intervention in Lebanon. It also does not support the activity of radicals. Furthermore, Egypt encourages Palestinians in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip to participate in the peace talks for the settlement of the Middle East problems.

In a statement to U.S. television, Kamal Hasan 'Ali asserted that the peace talks, which began with the trip of the late President Anwar as-Sadat, would continue, despite the temporary suspension caused by the Lebanese crisis, which has now become a top priority. The Egyptian minister said the United States has indeed exerted efforts to achieve a cease-fire in Lebanon, and Egypt hopes the United States will continue these efforts. Kamal Hasan 'Ali added that he believes the United States is concerned and interested in ending the fighting in Lebanon and in securing complete Israeli withdrawal. He said he does not believe that the United States supports the Israeli viewpoint as some Arab states believe, especially since the United States has exerted great efforts during the past 10 months to prevent a clash and had succeeded in doing so. However, the situation still requires more effort, he said.

CABINET DISCUSSES ISRAELI INVASION, OTHER ISSUES

JN161815 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Excerpt] At its meeting today under Prime Minister Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din, the Cabinet affirmed its condemnation of the Israeli aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples. The Cabinet also affirmed that Egypt continues its efforts with influential countries in the region and on the international level to achieve Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon in accordance with UN Security Council Resolution 509. Egypt also continues its efforts to safeguard Lebanon's independence and territorial interity. Egypt is playing this earnest Arab role from a position of responsibility.

Safwat ash-Sharif, minister of state for information, made the following statement on the Cabinet's meeting:

[Begin recording] The Cabinet met today under Prime Minister Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din. At the outset of the 4-hour meeting, the prime minister reviewed the most important issue today on the Arab and international levels, that of the Israeli aggression against Lebanon. The prime minister said Egypt reacted from the very first moment with the president's statement condemning the Israeli aggression.

This was followed by large-scale Egyptian moves, both domestically and internationally. At home, the People's Assembly met and condemned the Israeli aggression, as we have all heard. Egypt -- president and government - initiated several moves. The president sent messages to the leaders of the influential countries -- the United States and the European Community -- and also to the heads of African and Asian states. Egypt also contacted the Israeli Government. The president sent a message to the Israeli prime minister.

The purpose of all these moves was to alert the international public and the parties that can intervene to stop this aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian people and to effect an immediate Israeli withdrawal.

As in his statement to the parliamentary bloc of the National Democratic Party and the National Security Committee in the expanded meeting, the prime minister announced Egypt's position; which is to continue its efforts and throw all its weight behind such efforts, until the immediate Israeli withdrawal from Lebanese territory and the preservation of Lebanon's independence and territorial integrity.

After this review by the prime minister, Dr Butrus Ghali spoke in detail about Egypt's contacts on the international level and with international organizations to facilitate the International Red Cross mission and to ensure that the drugs, blankets and foodstuffs donated by Egypt through the Egyptian Red Crescent reach Lebanon. Egypt was also active in the United Nations. Although not a Security Council member, Egypt was still able to play an active role in the adoption of Resolutions 508 and 509 providing for Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon to the international border. Egypt played a major role in the adoption of these resolutions.

The prime minister received answers to the many messages which were sent to foreign heads of state. All these answers shared the Egyptian position on condemning the aggression and calling for immediate withdrawal. The Cabinet affirmed its condemnation of the Israeli aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples and said Egypt would continue to devote all its efforts with influential countries in the region, including the United States and the European Community, and also through contacts with the Israeli Government, to bring about immediate Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon in accordance with UN Security Council Resolution 509 while completely safeguarding Lebanon's independence and territorial integrity. Egypt is playing this earnest Arab role from a position of pan-Arab responsibility with all its weight and influence and without oneupmanship. This is serious action commensurate with the situation.

The Cabinet also reviewed the Arab situation. Saudi Arabia has also initiated several moves through its foreign minister who met with several heads of state. There have been no other Arab moves worth mentioning to the listeners or viewers, other than radio talks.

The Cabinet also reviewed the military situation on the Lebanese front. It is obvious to everyone, of course, that the Syrian forces are strictly observing the cease-fire. They did so a few minutes after Israel's announcement of the cease-fire. Syrian forces left their positions east of Beirut which were taken over the Israeli forces. Thus, the Palestinian Resistance was left alone to clash with the Israeli forces. There are large forces on Lebanese territory, but they are observing the cease-fire. There are also well-trained and fully equipped Palestinian forces in some Arab countries, but they have not been summoned to support the resistance in Lebanon. The Syrian-Israeli front on the Golan is very quiet. This is a summary of the military situation.

The Cabinet then turned to discussing the economic situation. We all know that the 1982-1983 budget was discussed by the NDP parliamentary bloc and referred to the constitutional institutions -- the People's Assembly and the Consultative Council. The Consultative Council has begun its debate of the budget, and the People's Assembly will begin its debate next week. Today's Cabinet meeting confined its discussion to the general outlines of the 5-year plan 1982-1986.

The Cabinet then turned to the domestic situation, which was reviewed by the interior minister. The minister said the bases of stability in the domestic front are predominant as a result of several positive factors which we have mentioned before. The domestic front stands behind and fully supports the Egyptian position and decision on the crisis resulting from the Israeli aggression against Lebanese territory.

The interior minister also said the cases of the detainees are being studied from time to time and those proved not dangerous to security are released forthwith. An ideological dialogue is also being conducted to rectify the detainees' erroneous concepts so they can follow the correct Islamic path. [end recording]

MUBARAK RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM SUDAN'S NUMAYRI

JN161153 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1030 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Cairo, 16 Jun (MENA) -- President Muhammad Husni Mubarak today received a message from Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri in reply to Mubarak's message on Egyptian diplomatic moves regarding the Lebanese issue and the situation in the Middle East.

The message was delivered today when President Mubarak received Sudanese Ambassador 'Abd ar-Rahman Salman, who stated after the meeting that his talks with the president dealt with the situation in the Middle East, particularly the Israeli aggression against Lebanon. On Sudan's call for an Arab summit conference to be attended by Egypt, the Sudanese ambassador said some Arab countries have agreed to attend this summit, but he declined to name the countries.

CAIRO PAPERS SAY ISRAELI INVASION HAS FAILED

NC162358 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2255 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Cairo, 16 Jun (MENA) -- In tomorrow's editorials on the Israeli invasion, Cairo newspapers stress that Israel has lost a great deal by invading Lebanon. This invasion has only deepened the Palestinian tragedy in a way that will double the feeling of responsibility, both militarily and politically, among the Palestinian people in particular and the Arabs in general as well as in all international arenas. The papers affirm that the Israeli invasion has failed to achieve its aim of destroying the Palestinians and their cause. The Palestinians will continue to struggle for their survival.

AL-AHRAM says Israeli military leaders did not learn from the October war that peace cannot be achieved by suppression, imposition and surrender. The paper asks what Israel has achieved by its invasion and arrogance. It says that by its methods, Israel has only revived the Palestinian question in the [people's] minds for many years to come.

In its editorial, AL-AKHBAR says Israel wanted to annihilate the Palestinians. What has happened, however, is the contrary. The Palestinians have emerged with a splendid popular image, and it has been asserted to the world that they are people with characteristics and entity [kiyan] and that they must close their ranks and have their homeland, and that it is not as easy to eliminate them as Menahem Begin and those helping him dream.

AL-AKHBAR emphasizes that the Palestinians are now the talk of the whole world and that all countries demand that the Palestinian people have their own existence and right to their land and homeland and what all free people have. The paper says the situation as Menahem Begin sees it is not in Israel's interest. Certain people may find this strange, but if they consider the dimensions of the question and the effects it may have on reality, they will find that what we say is right. They will also realize that the plan Menahem Begin is charting, with the help of the United States, will not stabilize the situation in the area. The Palestinians will continue to struggle for their survival and rights with any method they are capable of. No matter how long, the Palestinians will never forget that they have a homeland called Palestine and that an oppressive force usurped it and removed them from it. Inevitably they will seek revenge for themselves and their homeland at a favorable opportunity, or when the forces of right support them. Concluding its editorial, the paper affirms that the Arabs will not abandon the Palestinian people nor will they forget Palestine.

ROSE AL-YUSUF ON TIES WITH ISRAEL AFTER INVASION

PM160907 Cairo ROSE AL-YUSUF in Arabic 14 Jun 82 pp 14, 15

[Ahmad Hamrush article: "Normalization With Whom?"]

[Excerpts] Certainly no one in the Arab world has heard of Shlomo Argov, the Israeli ambassador in London. No rational Arab would consider the life or death of this ambassador as a factor that could affect the Israeli Government's plans and aggressive measures. Therefore, the attempt to assassinate the Israeli ambassador was a subject of suspicion and doubt. Even the PLO office in London denounced and condemned the attempt.

So who is the perpetrator? What party has an interest in killing a person, however hawkish he may be and however extremist he may be against the Palestinian people's rights, since the great majority of the Israeli people still have confidence in Menahem Begin, superhawk?

Many questions are being asked about this operation that does no credit to the Palestinian people's struggle. Nevertheless, assuming that an Israeli ambassador was killed [as published], can this be an excuse or justification for what has happened? Can the whole area erupt into this aggressive and barbaric war merely because an individual -- any individual -- was killed?

Does not the all-out attack [on Lebanon] confirm that the war plan was ready and that the invading forces were only waiting for the green light? Had not the invasion of southern Lebanon been expected for several months and even several years but been put off because of pressing international or internal conditions?

Did not Husni Mubarak stipulate when his visit to Jerusalem before the withdrawal [from the Sinai] was being contemplated that Israel should issue a statement confirming that it would not invade southern Lebanon during or after his visit, as the world press reported?

The Israeli Government is adopting the most serious decisions and committing the ugliest forms of military aggression from its strong military position with the backing of the U.S. veto, thus taking advantage of the Arab division that occurred after the Camp David agreements. Does not this invasion of southern Lebanon further confirm that the Israeli Government is not interested in establishing peace?

Israel today produces and exports arms and has enough weapons to enable it to enter a war against the countries of the area without needing the U.S. arms and tanks that it did need in the 1967 war. This military superiority and the ability to enter war without supplies [from the United States] is prompting Israel to change its attitude, even toward the United States. It does not want to remain in the position of "client" only but wants to be in the position of "partner" who plans, draws and executes the policy of the area.

Does not this invasion prove that the Israeli Government goes to whatever extremes in its policy it may choose and that the U.S. Government is far too weak to influence Israeli policy? Does this not refute the propaganda that portrays the U.S. Government alone as being able to establish peace in the area? Despite all this, the U.S. Government never abandons its Israeli "partner" in the area; it resorts to the veto every time Israel is threatened with sanctions in the Security Council.

What else does Israel have in the quiver of its crazy policy? What is left for us Arabs to do as Israel tries to liquidate the Palestinian Resistance by force of arms and invasion?

I am afraid to say that under the circumstances we have nothing but words. The Palestinian Resistance in Lebanon is resisting an Israeli aggression which is tantamount to a fourth war since 1948; it is resisting it with great courage, valor and resolve. Our hearts are with the innocent Arabs in southern Lebanon, where the Palestinians and Lebanese are in the same trench together with volunteers from most Arab countries.

Is it possible, now we have reached the situation in which we find ourselves, to say that there are opportunities for continuing with the talks for a comprehensive peace? Can there be advocates of normalization [of relations] with Israel while the Israelis are dismembering the bodies of children and indiscriminately bombing civilians in towns and villages?

How can delegations go from Cairo to Tel Aviv for tourist visits and entertainment while the groaning of the wounded and the grief of the widows are filtering across the Israeli borders from Lebanon? What would the delegations exchanging visits discuss if not this aggression that has violated everything and defied all world opinion? How can sports federations organize a chess game, a game whose spirit is quite contrary to this treachery?

Has not this aggression completely blocked the road to the autonomy talks, which had stopped as a result of a previous aggression on Jerusalem? Must the Israeli people not resist the policy of Begin's government so that they will not be held responsible for his crimes one day?

This leads us to the question: With whom are we to have normalization if the Israeli people take the blame for the Israeli Government?

OPPOSITION URGES VOLUNTEERS TO JOIN PALESTINIANS

PM141501 Cairo AL-AHALI in Arabic 9 Jun 82 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Grouping and Labor Parties Request Door Be Opened for Volunteers To Support Palestinian Revolution"]

[Text] The [National Progressive Unionist] Grouping [NPUG] Party Central Committee Secretariat issued a statement Sunday evening urging all Egyptian political parties, trade unions, professional unions and popular organizations to form a national committee to organize the Egyptian people's support for the Palestinian Revolution, including volunteers and the supply of the necessary financial, material and medical requirements, so the Israeli aggression can be repulsed. The statement said this support should continue until the fulfillment of the Palestinian people's rights to self-determination and to an independent state under the leadership of the PLO, their sole legitimate representative.

The party called on all the Arab governments, including the Egyptian Government, as well as the progressive forces in all the Arab countries to provide all the volunteers, arms and technical and medical equipment needed by the Palestinian Revolution and the Lebanese Nationalist Movement. The statement added: "It is clear Israel is exploiting the poor Arab state of affairs, particularly the consequences of the Camp David agreement and the Egyptian-Israeli treaty and the preoccupation of most Arab regimes with peripheral disputes, their search for American solutions to the region's problems, and their failure to provide any real aid for the Palestinian Revolution. Israel is exploiting this situation to destroy the revolution and the Lebanese Nationalist Movement."

Meanwhile, the Socialist Labor Party, in a statement by Ibrahim Shukri, said on Monday the way should be opened for volunteers to join the Palestinian and Lebanese forces fighting in defense of Arab honor, Palestinian rights and Lebanese Arab sovereignty. Shukri said what is taking place is "an aggression against and an invasion of an independent Arab state, namely Lebanon. The aim is also to liquidate the Palestinian people and directly threaten peace in the region." He added: "Although we appreciate President Mubarak's condemnation of the aggression, we believe the new situation is much more serious and calls for a firmer stand against this aggression."

In a statement issued after a meeting by its Arab and Foreign Affairs Political Committee under Riyad Mu'awwad, the Liberal Party called for an Arab summit conference of states willing to attend to deal with the matter. It called on the Security Council to impose sanctions against Israel under the UN Charter if Israel does not implement the Security Council resolution.

An official NPUG spokesman has announced that party headquarters in Cairo and the provinces have begun registering Egyptian volunteers to fight alongside the Palestinian Revolution and the Lebanese Nationalist Movement, as well as volunteer doctors and nurses.

NDP VIEWS LEBANESE ISSUE, MUBARAK'S RIYADH VISIT

JN151246 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1055 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Cairo, 15 Jun (MENA) -- The General Secretariat of the National Democratic Party [NDP] met today under the chairmanship of Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din, prime minister and NDP secretary general, to discuss the developments in Lebanon, the military situation there and Egypt's diplomatic role in light of the moves undertaken by Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali, and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali to consolidate this diplomatic role.

Safwat ash-Sharif, minister of state for information, said after the meeting that the NDP General Secretariat voiced its support for Egypt's stand and decision to send large quantities of medicines, foodstuffs and blankets to the fraternal Lebanese and Palestinian peoples. The Egyptian Red Crescent will ask the Red Cross to transport this aid to Lebanon immediately.

The NDP General Secretariat also reviewed the repercussions of President Muhammad Husni Mubarak's visit to Saudi Arabia to offer condolences on the death of King Khalid. Safwat ash-Sharif said the president's visit to Saudi Arabia had great repercussions in the world and Arab nation. He added the visit was greatly welcomed and appreciated by the king and people of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

OPPOSITION PARTIES HOLD MEETING ON LEBANON

JN161622 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1555 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Cairo, 16 Jun (MENA) -- Representatives of political parties, nationalist forces and unions held a political conference at the headquarters of the Socialist Liberal Party today to discuss the situation in Lebanon and the means of backing the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples. The conference was attended by Eng Ibrahim Shukri, leader of the Socialist Liberal Party; Mustafa Kamil Murad, leader of the Liberal Party; Kahlid Muhyi ad-Din, leader of the National Progressive Unionist Grouping Party; and Mumtaz Nassar, People's Assembly member and representative of the Independents.

The conferees decided to form a committee chaired by the leaders of the aforementioned parties and comprising several representatives of the other nationalist forces to supervise the gathering of donations and organize the operations of volunteers to back the Lebanese and the Palestinian peoples. The committee will begin its operations today and will remain in continued session. The conferees also issued a statement appealing to the Arab countries to put aside their differences and solve their disputes not only regarding Lebanon but also regarding the settlement of the Iraqi-Iranian crisis.

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER LEAVES FOR ROMANIA 16 JUNE

JN160737 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0605 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Cairo, 16 Jun (MENA) -- Muhammad 'Abd al-Fattah Ibrahim, deputy prime minister for economic and financial affairs, left Cairo this morning on a 3-day visit to Bucharest, during which he will sign this year's protocol on joint economic cooperation between the two countries. He will also attend the annual meetings of the Egyptian-Romanian joint committee.

Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei visited Cairo last month and held several meetings with senior officials on developing and strengthening relations between Egypt and Romania.

RAMADAN RECEIVES ROMANIAN TRADE MINISTER

JN141743 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1640 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Baghdad, 14 Jun (INA) -- Taha Yasin Ramadan, first deputy prime minister and Revolution Command Council member, received here this evening Ion Nicolae, Romanian first deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation. Ramadan welcomed the Romanian minister emphasizing that the forthcoming meeting between President Saddam Husayn and Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu in Baghdad will result in a working plan that will have long-term effects on Iraqi-Romanian cooperation. The plan will be based on strong foundations that will give impetus to bilateral cooperation particularly at a time when relations between the friendly countries have progressed.

Nicolae said Romania was pleased with the promotion of its relation with Iraq. He indicated his country's desire to strengthen and expand these relations in serving the interests of friendly peoples and countries. The Romanian minister asserted his country's readiness to participate in implementing several Iraqi development projects.

LESOTHO FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN BAGHDAD

JN161150 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1000 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Baghdad, 16 Jun (INA) -- Lesotho Foreign Minister Charles Dube Molapo arrived here last night on a visit of several days to Iraq. The Lesotho minister will hold talks with officials at the Foreign Ministry on bilateral relations and the means to develop them. He was received at the airport by Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi.

ARMED FORCES COMMAND ISSUES COMMUNIQUE NO 744

JN161654 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Communique No 744 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 16 June]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. For the seventh day running, our forces have continued their commitment to the Revolution Command Council statement issued on 10 June 1982. Our force never initiated an exchange of fire or carried out any military land, air or sea operations. However, our units came under enemy artillery shelling and were forced to respond in kind. A number of enemy groups attempted to come close to the positions of some of our advance units in many areas of the front. Our forces clashed with them valiantly, pounded them with various weapons, killed 31 of them and destroyed 2 vehicles and 1 106-mm gun.

This morning enemy forces shelled our vital installations and civilian areas in Basrah with heavy artillery causing some damage.

Our sacrifices in personnel were two martyrs and in equipment two vehicles damaged.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 16 June

INTERNATIONAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR LEBANON VIEWED

JN161131 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 16 Jun 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Jordan and International Responsibility," AD-DUSTUR says: Within the context of his continued contacts with the states shouldering a special responsibility toward international peace and the fate of mankind his majesty the king yesterday sent a number of new messages to senior European and U.S. officials, drawing their attention to the extent of the gravity of the tragedy which has gone beyond all limits as a result of the barbaric Israeli aggression against both the Palestinian and Lebanese people. His majesty also draws attention to the serious dangers menacing both the region and the world as a result of the continued illogical excesses Israel is committing against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples, particularly the intentional and planned excesses against the defenseless civilians.

AD-DUSTUR adds: If responsibility toward peace and justice in this disturbed world is in the first place a cultural and ethical one, then the international community has shown much understanding of the massacre which has been committed by the invading Israelis over the past 2 weeks, This understanding was often manifested at the meetings of the UN General Assembly and in the UN Security Council resolutions which called for an Israeli cease-fire and the withdrawal of the aggressive forces from the approaches of the cities, villages and camps which have been besieged and fired upon by these forces.

Israel, which disarmed the UN peace forces, attacked and killed those who tried to hinder it from carrying out the aggression, and did not stop there but went on with its aggression, killing, burning, destroying, damaging and rejecting the UN Security Council resolutions. Every time the international community calls for stopping the danger, the U.S. veto is always there obstructing these calls and giving a free hand for further bloody massacres and tragedies.

AD-DUSTUR asks: If this is the reaction of a state like the United States toward all these blantant violations and toward all the suffering caused to present generations by the Nazis and fascists, then what is the destiny of these issues after all these massacres? What is the destiny awaiting the region, the world, and peace? Is it time for us to give in again to the savage practices and to lament the international community and the efforts of all those dreaming of prosperity and justice in the world?

AD-DUSTUR concludes: History will never forgive the present world leaders' silence over the massacres which have rendered the region explosive. It will also not forgive the leaders of the United States -- the leader of so-called Free World. The United States is involved in the massacres and has relinquished the principles on which its international responsibility was based. We hope all the messages will have echoes, especially since they are being addressed under historic circumstances where outcomes have vague dimensions.

AR-RA'Y VIEWS DIMENSIONS OF ISRAELI 'AGGRESSION'

JN161230 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 16 Jun 82 pp 1, 17

[Editorial: "The Game of Playing for Time"]

[Text] Yesterday and for the second time within a few days, His Majesty King Husayn sent messages to various leaders of superpowers appealing to the international community through them to exert efforts to deter the Zionist invasion of Lebanon as this invasion poses serious dangers to both the Palestinian and Lebanese people as well as all the peoples in the region.

This appeal reflects great realization of the dimensions of the plot being implemented through this Zionist invasion. It also reflects great realization of the importance of the time element in any international effort exerted within this framework.

It is no longer a secret that the superpowers, whose involvement in the plot becomes clearer every day, are trying with obvious collusion to give the invading Zionist forces enough time to achieve all their aggressive aims. It is also clear that these powers are very careful to conceal this collusion under cover of diplomatic statements, contacts and moves through which they claim to be putting pressure on Israel to stop its aggression and the shedding of Palestinian and Lebanese blood. Thus, the Zionist forces, while continuing the war of annihilation against those defending their land, presence and identity, seem completely confident the international community will not move effectively until the aims behind the aggression are achieved and until all international efforts are pooled to provide a cover of international legitimacy to the military and political gains achieved by that aggression.

It seems the superpowers are completely uninterested in intervening to save the people exposed to the massacre. These superpowers will only lament after these people are annihilated at the hands of the invaders. These superpowers would probably only help the survivors by offering them food and shelter.

We say clearly and frankly that the game of playing for time practiced by the superpowers in the interest of the Zionist invaders will neither acquit them of the bloodshed in Lebanon nor relieve them of complete responsibility for this unprecedented tragedy. We also say clearly that this nation, which is today asking for the help of the international community in a very dark stage of its history, is capable of reconsidering its international relations in accordance with its national and pan-Arab interests and in a manner not keeping it a victim of the superpowers' relations and ambitions.

JORDAN TIMES CONTRASTS U.S., EUROPEAN POLICIES

JN170821 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 17 Jun 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Will the Crudeness Ever Cease?"]

[Text] Those Western leaders who are turning their attention once again to the Palestinian-Israeli confrontation, in the wake of the Israeli occupation of Lebanon, would do well to step back a moment from the day-to-day conflict and reassess in larger terms the precise nature of the Israeli state and their relations with it. The contrast between the fatuous hypocrisy of American Government statements this week and the more realistic and blanced statements of European leaders should serve as a good starting point.

It is unbelievably crude for the spokesman of the United States State Department to have said two days ago that "we find it deplorable that violence should take the lives of so many people" in Lebanon, when it is the steady flow of American guns, money and Security Council vetoes for Israel that allows and encourages the destruction and killing that Israel has imposed on Palestinians and Lebanese once again this week. While the American Government is in shamefully tacit agreement with Israel about the need to make all of Lebanon on unofficial autonomous territory under Israeli-American tutelage, the Europeans, particularly the French and British, have been stating in public that the longer term solution to the Palestinian-Israeli conflict can only be based on the establishment of a Palestinian homeland or state that stems from process of Palestinian self-determination.

The point that the West needs to agree upon in the long term is whether it wants Israel to remain as a runaway militaristic power forever trying to kill or ensalave every one of the four million Palestinians on earth, or whether Israel will one day have to live according to the common rules of humanity. The consequence of the present situation continuing indefinitely is simply indefinite warfare and death, fuelled by the crudeness of American politicians.

AD-DUSTUR SCORES U.S. STAND ON ISRAELI INVASION

JN171034 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 17 Jun 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the leadline "The Plotters' Petition," AD-DUSTUR says: Although the U.S. secretary of state has previously made statements in Washington and London supporting the aims of the Israeli aggression to destroy the Palestinian Resistance and cancel its political and military presence and impose a pro-Israeli government on Lebanon; and although the U.S. envoy at the United Nations has also stood against the world communists' denunciation of the aggression and used the veto to protect the aggression and the aggressors from international punishment, every new U.S. act of provocation against us has a stabbing effect, because it strikes at a wound which is already bleeding.

AD-DUSTUR says: These U.S. stands undoubtedly prove that the U.S. Government is Israel's actual partner in all the crimes and massacres committed against us. As long as the Americans are giving Israel the weapons to attack us and publicly support Israel in the face of the general international opinion, why are these U.S. stands not appropriately answered by the Arab states? Why do the Arabs express their anger and bitterness against Israel alone, when they know that Israel alone, without U.S. weapons and protection, could not have dared to risk invading Lebanon, inflicting all this harm and destruction on both country and people.

Parliaments always rise up when a tragedy occurs anywhere in the world. They quickly support peace plans. As for the U.S. Senate, it hears and sees only what the U.S. weapons are doing in the hands of the Israeli invaders against cities, villages and camps on Lebanese soil. U.S. senators do not meet to oppose war or to remedy situations and save hundreds of thousands of civilian Arabs who face Israeli aggression every hour. These honorable senators only meet to support Israel's massacres and to call on their government to give political support to the invaders' aim.

No one can foretell the catastrophe the United States is leading this region into. Perhaps the United States is leading the whole world to a catastrophe.

REPORTAGE ON ISRAELI INCURSION 16-17 JUNE

Iraq Offers Medical Aid

NC161233 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Minister of Health Dr Nazih al-Bizri received a telephone call this morning from Iraqi Charge d'Affaires 'Abd al-Latif an-Nu'aymi, who indicated that the Iraqi health minister is prepared to put the resources of the Iraqi Red Crescent at the disposal of the Ministry of Health. Minister al-Bizri asked that the aid be channeled through the Lebanese or the International Red Cross and that the aid include, if possible, ambulances as there is a dire need for them.

VOP Appeal to Christians

NC161227 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1136 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Unattributed talk]

[Text] Our brothers in the eastern area: It should be clear to you that the next Israeli move depands mainly on squeezing you and placing you under the gun. Perhaps for one reason or another they prefer not to announce their military operations around Beirut and prefer to announce them in your name, exactly as they have utilized Sa'd Haddad. Is there any interest in this for you, our brothers in the eastern area? They want to squeeze you into the corner and use you as a barricade to hide behind militarily, politically and informationally. Is it in your interest, brothers, to accept this situation? Is it in your interest for the Zionists to squeeze you between two fires? You have gotten fed up with wars, although all the slogans imposed on you in all the previous wars used to advocate freedom, sovereignty and dignity. What slogan will be raised for the current war, in which the Zionists stand in your midst and barricade themselves behind your bodies?

The Zionists, who raised the slogan of protecting the Christians in Lebanon, only used the Christians as a pretext that turns you into a victim to serve the selfish Zionist interests. Will the mind and conscience sober up?

We are confident that the Lebanese citizens who really believe in sovereignty, freedom and dignity absolutely do not accept serving as the fuel of the Zionist battle in Lebanon. Of course, they also do not accept that history should record that their role in the ordeal of the homeland and nation was the role of facilitating the occupation and lending a hand in the violation of the homeland's sovereignty, freedom and dignity.

Science College Attack Foiled

NC161250 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1243 GMT 16 Jun 82

[16 June statement issued by joint forces Central Command military spokesman]

[Text] Our forces have succeeded in foiling the enemy attack against the science college in the area of Ash-Shuwayfat, where our hero fighters confronted the Zionist invasion forces and destroyed 2 of their tanks and killed more than 12 soldiers.

Phalangists Turn Back Refugees

NC161356 Paris AFP in English 1341 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Except] Beirut, 16 June (AFP) -- A convoy of about 100 people returning to their homes in Qa'qa'iyat al-Jisr, near An-Nabatiyah in central southern Lebanon, were turned back by Christian militia, some of the refugees told Agence France-Press today.

They said they had left Beirut, where Palestinians are surrounded by Israeli troops, after hearing that the road to southern Lebanon, through territories occupied by Israeli forces, had been opened. Phalangist militia in Al-Hazimiyah in the eastern outskirts of Beirut questioned all the men in the convoy carefully about their political views before telling everyone to return to Beirut, the refugees said.

Phalangists Clash With PLO

NC161738 Paris AFP in English 1646 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Beirut, 16 Jun (AFP) -- The "Lebanese Forces" (united Christian militia) today attacked Palestinian-leftist positions in Beirut's southeast suburbs from Israeli-held areas. It was the first time since the Israeli invasion of Lebanon that the Christian militia have been involved in fighting Palestinian-leftist forces.

The militia attacked early today, and by noon (1000 GMT) had reached the University of Lebanon science faculty at the edge of Kafr Shima, less than three kms (two miles) east of Beirut airport, an Agence France Presse correspondent reported from the scene.

While the militia claimed to have taken the science faculty from the Palestinian-leftists at noon, artillery and light arms fire could still be heard in the area two hours later. The Christian militiamen said they were continuing their advance, without specifying their objective.

The Palestinian News Agency WAFA meanwhile reported that Palestinian-leftist forces had repulsed "an Israeli offensive" against the science faculty. Palestine-leftists began after the attacks to reinforce positions defending the entrances to west Beirut it was later learned from a well-informed Palestinian source.

A Christian Phalangist officer calling himself Lieutenant Ringo said Israelis had not participated in today's fighting, which he described as very heavy. He gave no estimate of casualties, but said the militia had suffered some injuries. He described Palestinian-leftist losses as heavy.

Israeli troops and Lebanese Christian forces mingled in the B'abda area and on the heights overlooking south Beirut and the airport. The militia served as military police and severely limited access to areas occupied by the Israeli army. In some areas, such as on the road to Suq al-Charb, eight kms (five miles) southeast of the city, Christian militia manned roadblocks with Israeli units stationed nearby. Meanwhile, commander-in-chief of the right-wing Lebanese Forces, Bashir al-Jumayyil, appealed today to "save Beirut and its inhabitants from the fate of Sidon and Tyre." The two cities suffered severe damage in last week's fighting.

Following discussions with Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis, Mr al-Jumayyil said that negotiations were underway with all parties "to save this city, threatened from all sides."

The successful establishment of a committee for national salvation could be the beginning of a solution, he said. The committee, formed Monday by the Lebanese Government, has still not met because of the opposition of Walid Junblatt, the Lebanese Socialist Party leader currently under Israeli guard at his home in Mukhtara.

The apparent intervention of Mr al-Jamayyil's militia on the side of Israel adds a new element to the already confused situation, observers here said. The militia departure from its earlier strict neutrality could definitely bury the National Salvation Committee, whose chances of success were generally seen as slight evern before today's developments.

Lebanese Forces on Clash

NC161950 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1915 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] In clarifying a report disseminated by news agencies on the participation of armed units of the Lebanese Forces in battles with the Palestinians, the official spokesman of the Lebanese Forces made the following statement?

1. At 0345 [0145 GMT] today, a group of Palestinians tried to advance northeast of Al-Hadath, causing the martyrdom of two Lebanese and injuring four others. Immediately, armed Lebanese Forces units in the area returned the armed Palestinians' fire to put an end to these provocations.

2. This limited local clash has no political or military significance and, consequently, the Lebanese Forces would like to draw the attention of public opinion not to exaggerate such reports and not to consider any limited incident to be an actual participation in the current battles. On this occasion, the Lebanese Forces are interested in affirming that they have not and will not resort to making military initiatives. But if attacked, the Lebanese Forces will be forced to defend themselves. The Lebanese Forces are quite aware that the aim behind such provocations is to drag them into battles they refuse to wage.

U.S. Citizens Advised To Leave

NC161722 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Statement by the U.S. Embassy in Beirut -- read by announcer]

[Text] The U.S. Embassy in Beirut repeats its statement to U.S. citizens, which it announced last Monday, 14 June, that in view of the reduction of employees, the embassy at present can only provide emergency services. Therefore, it advises U.S. citizens to contemplate leaving the country temporarily until the situation improves. Embassy employee John Reid is present in the offices of the National Council for Tourism in the Juniyah municipality from 0900 to 1500 to provide assistance to U.S. citizens who wish to leave Lebanon by sea. Reid can be contacted on the following telephone numbers: 930129, 930632, and 933231.

'Arafat Says 800,000 Homeless

NC162232 Paris AFP in English 2210 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Beirut, 16 Jun (AFP) -- Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) Chief Yasir 'Arafat charged in a message sent today to United Nations Secretary-General Perez de Cuellar that Israel destroyed several Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon and the cities of Tyr (Tyre), Saida (Sidon) and An-Nabatiyah.

The Palestinian News Agency WAFA said similar messages were sent to Cuban President Fidel Castro, King Fahd of Saudi Arabia and to the Islamic Conference Organization.

"According to initial estimates," Mr 'Arafat said, "Israeli aggression killed or wounded 30,000 people, 10,000 were listed missing and more than 800,000 were homeless."

His message to the U.S. secretary-general stressed that "Zionist aggression" was continuing and it asked for the "formation of a UN investigatory committee in crimes committed by the Israeli occupation forces."

Israeli Shelling; Army Deployed

NC170602 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Since 0200 [0000 GMT] and up to this morning, the sound of strong shelling has been heard in various parts of Beirut. The shelling has been centered on the southern suburb, Burj al-Barajinah and Al-Laylakah from the outskirts of Ash-Shuwayfat, the Kafr Shima hills, Sibnay and Al-Antuniyah.

The Israeli forces have advanced to the faculty of science of the Lebanese University in Al-Hadath, following a heavy shelling that was confronted and after shelling the faculty building. Other than this there has been no significant change in the nature of the Israeli occupation. However, units of the Lebanese Army have taken over several positions in B'abda and taken control of the barricades linking the Chevrolet and Galerie Sim'an areas in Jumhur. It is reported that the Lebanese Army will be spread out today now that the army has developed intensive patrols between the Defense Ministry and the Republican Palace. However, the Jumhur road remains cut in the Al-Matn ash-Shamali area.

Khaldah Triangle Bombardment

NC171028 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Security sources have indicated that the Israeli naval bombardment is now continuing on the Khaldah triangle, Al-Awza'i, Hayy as-Sullum, Burj al-Barajinah, Ar-Raml al-'Ali and the Cola bridge areas. A shell fell in the airport perimeter following an Israeli advance on other perimeters, particularly in the international airport area. Artillery and rocket fire was exchanged between the Israeli forces and the joint forces in the science college area in Ash-Shuwayfat.

Security sources reported that today at 1115 [0915 GMT] an Israeli armored vehicle crossed the Al-Hazimiyah road toward Mar Mikha'il. When it arrived at the Datsun building, the joint forces fired at it. The vehicle turned back.

VOP on 16-17 June Fighting

NC171232 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1125 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] The Central Command military spokesman has given details of last night's battles as follows:

1. At 0300 today until 0230 [as heard], the Israeli enemy directed artillery and rocket fire from the area of Madinat az-Zahra' at the airport, Ar-Raml al-'Ali and Burj al-Barajinah areas. This was accompanied by flares and attempts to advance, all of which were foiled when the joint forces, the Amal movement forces and the Syrian forces intercepted them and clashed with the enemy forces in heavy artillery shelling. As a result of the Israeli shelling of Beirut airport, three airliners were destroyed.

2. Enemy artillery and tanks extended the scope of their aggression at 0250 today. Artillery and rocket shelling from the Ad-Dawhah area covered Bi'r Hasan and Ar-Ramla al-Bayda'. At 0400 today, an enemy warship heavily and indiscriminately bombarded the area behind Ar-Ramla al-Bayda' and Tariq al-Jadidah. At 0500 today, the enemy shelled Tariq al-Jadidah.

3. Since 0530 the enemy has been directing intensive and concentrated artillery and rocket fire at the town of 'Alayh, while his forces tried to advance along the Suq al-Gharb-Kayfun axis. The joint forces confronted the enemy forces. The clash was still going on fiercely at 0700 today. At 0715, the enemy intensified his shelling of 'Alayh and the surrounding area and renewed his pressure to advance along the Shamlan-'Alayh and Kayfun-'Alayh axes. Our forces confronted the enemy and dealt with his forces to stop their advance. All enemy attempts to advance were foiled at 0800, as stated in the statement by the joint forces military spokesman.

PLO'S AL-HASAN VIEWS DISARMING, U.S. PROPOSALS

NC162312 Paris AFP in English 2255 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Beirut, 16 Jun (AFP) -- Palestinian organizations are "ready to disarm" within the framework of future U.S. proposals, a close adviser to Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) Chief Yasir 'Arafat said, according to a Lebanese television report tonight.

Hani al-Hasan, member of the Central Committee of Fatah, the main Palestinian organization, also said that if U.S. envoy to the Middle East, Philip Habib "wants to save Beirut, he must propose something to the (Palestinian) organizations."

Earlier in the day Mr al-Hasan met with various Lebanese Government leaders, including Prime Minister Safiq al-Wazzan and Sa'ib Salam, a Sunni Moslem leader and former prime minister.

PLO'S AL-HASAN DISCUSSES U.S. ROLE IN CONFLICT

NC162112 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Hani al-Hasan, political adviser to [PLO Executive Committee Chairman] Yasir 'Arafat, has stated that the war up to the Az-Zahrani was an Israeli war; but from the Az-Zahrani northward, the war became an American war against the Palestinians and the [Lebanese] nationalists to restore its control over the area. He added: We are prepared, after the disappearance of the occupation, to discuss with the Lebanese authorities all matters, including the new form of Palestinian armed presence as dictated by the new developments. This, however, is conditional upon the disappearance of the occupation.

Al-Hasan said America talks as if it is concerned about the civilians in Beirut. If it really is concerned, it should impose a genuine cease-fire on the Israeli forces.

According to an AFP report from Paris, French presidential envoy Francis Guttman, before leaving for Paris this afternoon, met with PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat who was accompanied by his political adviser Hani al-Hasan. The meeting took place in one of the annexes to the French Embassy in B'abda.

NATIONALIST MOVEMENT URGES TRANSFER OF PRESIDENCY

NC170819 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0712 GMT 17 Jun 82

[17 June statement issued by the Lebanese Nationalist Movement]

[Text] Now that the Zionist invasion of our Lebanese territory has reached this far, against fierce national armed resistance, it is no longer permissible for the authority to remain silent about the occupation and to behave as if it is a fait accompli on the basis of which it should act and not as a fateful danger that must be confronted by all means and resources. It is no longer permissible, now that the Zionist enemy has usurped, among other dear Lebanese territory, positions of the official legal authority, for the authority to continue adopting the policy of absolving itself of its national responsibility and ignoring the need to assume its duty in confronting the occupation.

The Nationalist Movement demands that the Lebanese authority, represented by the president of the republic and the government, adopt the following immediate stands and measures:

1. To announce a clear official stand, calling on the Lebanese to confront the Israeli occupation by all means.

2. To address an appeal by the president of the republic to all the heads of Arab and world states and to the UN secretary general, announcing that Lebanon has come under Israeli occupation and calling on them to take effective action to force Israel to stop its invasion and implement the Security Council resolution calling for the complete unconditional Israeli withdrawal from Lebanese territory.

3. To start mobilizing all national resources to confront the Zionist invasion and to call on all Lebanese to unite in the face of the occupation.

4. To transfer the presidential headquarters, which has come under Israeli occupation, to a place where the authority can exercise freedom of decision in the battle to face the invasion facing the country.

These stands and measures which the authority is asked to take immediately constitute the suitable ground for the start of the national salvation efforts in the correct direction -- the direction of resisting the occupation as the central task for all Lebanese. It also constitutes the basis on which the official Lebanese authority can call on the Arab states, the states of the world and the United Nations to provide urgent assistance to our people to stop the Zionist invasion and to force the enemy to withdraw his forces from our occupied land.

While the Nationalist Movement reaffirms its determination to continue fighting for the complete liberation of our land, it calls on the masses of our struggling people in Beirut and in all the other areas to remain at the highest level of mobilization, because the ambitions of the enemy we are facing are unlimited. Israel aims at usurping a part of Lebanon, upsetting its unity, liquidating its national basis, obliterating its Arab national identity and imposing peace by surrender on its people.

Our combat and political steadfastness will guarantee the defeat of the Zionist enemy, stop his invasion and force him to withdraw completely from our territory. Let all the forces of the national rank unite around the slogan of resisting the occupation as a way toward national salvation, and let our emphatic rejection of the enemy's demands and surrender conditions be our sharpest weapon in this fateful confrontation.

Our people, who have relentlessly fought the Zionist invasion, will be able to liberate Lebanon and again make it a unified, free sovereign and independent Arab homeland.

AL-WAZZAN RECEIVES 'ARAFAT, PLO DELEGATION

NC161747 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] At 1630 today, Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan met in his office in the government palace with a PLO delegation led by PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and consisting of Salah Khalaf, alias Abu Iyad, Hani al-Hasan and Nayif Hawatimah. The meeting, which continued until 1750, was attended by the director of protocol and public relations in the premier's office 'Abd ar-Rahman ash-Shaykhah.

It has been learned that the meeting was held at the request of the [Palestinian] Resistance and that the official visit was to discuss certain matters and issues pertaining to the present situation and the current views on local, Arab and international moves to halt the Israeli invasion and have the Israeli army withdraw as well as the measures that should be taken to ensure public safety.

'ARAFAT MEETS FORMER PRIME MINISTER SALAH 16 JUNE

NC161956 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1915 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Yasir 'Arafat and Khalid al-Hasan this evening visited [former] Prime Minister Sa'ib Salam in his home and discussed developments.

JUNBLATT TO BE ASKED TO PARTICIPATE IN COUNCIL

NC162003 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] President Sarkis today held a meeting with Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan and Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus. Ministers Khalid Junblatt and Marwan Hamadah attended part of the meeting.

Upon leaving, Minister Hamadah said they [he and Junblatt] asked President Sarkis for permission to leave because they had to attend important meetings in Beirut. He added that they presented their observations about the deteriorating situation and the existing siege of the consitutional institutions.

It is worth noting here that the Progressive Socialist Party Command Council and commissioners held a meeting today during which the conferees discussed the situation in the country. An official source said after the meeting that the Progressive Socialist Party adopted a decision asking party leader Walid Junblatt to come to Beirut and to accept to participate in the National Salvation Council.

Al-Wazzan Makes Statement

NC161940 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan today called on the Lebanese to support each other before asking others to support them. The prime minister made this statement after the consultations session chaired by President Ilyas Sarkis and attended by all the ministers, except Ministers Khalid Junblatt and Marwan Hamadah.

During the consultations, an assessment was made of the political contacts which have entered a decisive phase following the obstacles which emerged last Monday after the declaration on the formation of a National Salvation Council. The National Salvation Council is to help the government in confronting the Israeli invasion with a united national stand that will contribute to drawing up proposed solutions to the Lebanese crisis.

After the conclusion of the session, Prime Minister al-Wazzan said: Since the start of the Israeli invasion, the Cabinet has been in constant session. We and the colleague ministers are almost constantly coming to the Republican Palace every day to consult with each other on everything taking place and to discuss every useful measure.

He added: Our meeting today with the ministers was also to continue the consultations in light of the new developments happening every hour. He said: Our course is one: Namely, the rejection of the Israeli occupation. Our indefatigable work aims at ending this occupation now, before another moment passes. He said: We have sovereignty in our country and look to the entire world -- to the friendly states, large and small, and to our near and far brothers -- to be with us during the ordeal we are experiencing. He said: We must help ourselves first before asking others to help us.

Prime Minister al-Wazzan said: On this basis, we are working and will continue to work with his excellency the president to arrive at what will help us in taking a positive step forward. On this occasion, I cannot but say that in spite of what we see happening around us -- an occupation close or far from the Republican Palace -- we regard any inch of land occupied, whether near or far, here or there, is an inch of Lebanon which we do not accept to remain under occupation even for a moment.

Prime Minister al-Wazzan then called for joining hands and cooperating to rescue the homeland. Commenting on Minister Marwan Hamadah's statement made in his name and on behalf of his colleague Khalid Junblatt, Prime Minister al-Wazzan said: It is not important at present that the views appear different here or there. What is important in the final analysis is that all of us confront the rejected Israeli occupation.

On the question of the National Salvation Council, Prime Minister al-Wazzan said: The National Salvation Council has a task: Its task is to help his excellency the president in everything he requests of it on any of the matters that will contribute to overcoming the ordeal in the present circumstances. You are aware of the obstacles which arose before the council's meeting. You are also aware that on the very first day, I said that it is not important whether this council meets or not; what is important is that the council carry out its task of helping the president, whether by meeting or in any other way, especially since President Sarkis is in touch with everybody so as to be able to obtain suitable help at every moment.

Council May Convene 17 June

NC170946 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] In the military situation, it clearly appears that the battle area is shrinking daily and speedy political and diplomatic activity is taking place at various levels to rescue the country from the current situation.

All reports circulated today in Lebanese political circles indicate that the outcome of consultations and meetings seem positive and might be put into action today at two levels:

1. Convening a meeting of the National Salvation Council.

2. Implementing security measures in the western area of Beirut, in which the Lebanese Army would play a leading role.

President Ilyas Sarkis started his activity today by meeting with Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan in the presence of Minister of Tourism Marwan Hamadah. They reviewed the political contacts held for activating the National Salvation Council. Minister Hamadah was briefed U.S. envoy Philip Habib of the outcome of contacts made with Walid Junblatt. It was reported that satisfaction over the outcome was expressed at a meeting with Philip Habib by all those concerned. Some reports indicate that the National Salvation Council might start its activity today because the situation cannot tolerate further delay.

LEBANESE FRONT MEETS: SHAM'UN MAKES STATEMENT

NC161347 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] The current events in Lebanon were the most prominent subject discussed during the meeting of the Lebanese Front today.

After the meeting [former] President Camille Sham'un said: To prevent any distortion or misinterpretation, we find it ncessary to explain once again the front's position in the serious circumstances through which Lebanon is passing. Our immediate and long-range hope is for Lebanon to be able to exercise its absolute and complete sovereignty once again without any partner or observer. Sham'un added: To achieve this purpose the Lebanese Front will exert all efforts to ensure the withdrawal of all foreign forces in Lebanon without exception -- we mean by this the Syrian, Palestinian and Israeli forces.

Sham'un was asked whether there was any contact between him and Ambassador Philip Habib. He replied in the negative. He said: All I know is that the U.S. envoy will leave Beirut today.

AL-KHALIJ ON ARMY MUTINY, SOVIET WARNING

GF151240 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1000 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Ash-Shariqah, 15 Jun (WAKH) -- Ash-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ today reports that the Hittin and Al-Qadisiyah forces of the Palestine Liberation Army [PLA] operating in Beirut under the command of the "Syrian" Arab Deterrent Forces mutinied and joined the [Palestine-Lebanese] joint forces when they received orders from the Syrian command to withdraw.

AL-KHALIF reports that there have been rumors that Brig Gen Muhammad 'Umar Jalal, commander of the Syrian 85th Brigade, which is stationed in Beirut, mutinied and refused to carry out orders to withdraw. It has been asserted that the Syrian forces did not confront the invading forces, which moved on the evening of 13 June from B'abda toward Gallerie Sam'an and Al-Hadath [Beirut suburbs]. There have been rumors that the Syrian forces are placing obstacles in the way of the volunteers who have gone to Damascus in the past few days, and that Syria has refused to allow them to go to Lebanon to participate in repulsing the Zionist invasion.

Citing Arab diplomatic sources in Damascus, AL-KHALIJ reports that Syria's relations with the Soviet Union have entered a critical stage now that Syria has authorized Philip Habib, U.S. President Reagan's envoy, to negotiate with Israel on its behalf during his shuttles between Damascus and Tel Aviv, during which he succeeded in bringing about a cease-fire between the Syrians and the Israelis.

Citing these Arab diplomats, AL-KHALIF says Habib's presence and shuttle trips between Damascus and Tel Aviv are very similar to Kissinger's presence in Cairo in the wake of the 1973 October war, when he paved the way for the disengagement of forces talks that led to the Camp David accords. The diplomats say the Soviet Union warned Syrian leaders not to get involved in agreements with Israel via the United States and that this warning was conveyed prior to Habib's arrival in Damascus. The Soviet warning said Habib is acting in accordance with U.S. and Israeli interests and that he aims to neutralize [the reaction of] the international community to events in Lebanon by not giving the Security Council an opportunity to impose a cease-fire and compel Israel to withdraw. In this regard, the United States exercised its veto twice in 3 days when the Zionist invasion of Lebanon was discussed by the Security Council.

CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES 17 JUNE

JN170928 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0915 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] The Cuban foreign minister arrived in Damascus this morning on a visit to Syria to assert the Cuban people's support for the struggle being waged by Syria and the joint Palestinian-Lebanese forces in the face of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

THIRD GROUP OF IRANIAN VOLUNTEERS ARRIVES

LD161104 Tehran IRNA in English 0936 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Damascus, June 16, IRNA -- The third group of Iranian volunteers dispatched to fight against the Zionist forces arrived here Tuesday night and were received by the Iranian Ambassador to Syria Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohtashemi.

Addressing the Iranian volunteers, Mohtashemi said that they would defeat the diabolic forces of the Zionist regime and the U.S. in Islamic lands including southern Lebanon. He expressed the hope that they could all attend prayers at Al-Aqsa Mosque under the leadership of Imam Khomeyni.

The group then made a pilgrimage to the holy shrine of Hazrat Zeinab and held evening prayers there with the Syrian, Iraqi and Lebanese brethren.

BA'TH OFFICIAL CONDEMNS U.S. ROLE IN LEBANON

JN161756 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Comrade Suhayl as-Suhayli, Arab Socialist Ba'th Party National Command member and chairman of the National Bureau of Popular Organizations, has asserted that revolutionary Syria, led by the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and its secretary general, militant Comrade President Hafiz al-Asad, will continue to confront the Zionist-imperialist invasion of Lebanon and will not hesitate to devote all its capabilities to defending the Lebanese people and the Palestinian Revolution and safeguarding the Arab nation's integrity.

While meeting today with the chairman and members of the executive office of the Egyptian workers in Syria, Comrade Suhayl as-Suhayli condemned the U.S. role in the aggression against Lebanon and the continued U.S. supporr for the Zionist enemy.

He emphasized that our country's stance calls for the immediate unconditional withdrawal of enemy forces from Lebanon. He added that we will continue to work to achieve this objective, depending on the energy of our militant people, the will of our Arab masses and the support of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front and our friends in the socialist bloc, particularly the Soviet Union, and the progressive and liberation forces in the world.

He stressed that the Arab people in Egypt will destroy the chains of the Camp David conspiracy and restore to Egypt its genuine Arab identity. He reiterated that Syria will continue to support the Egyptian workers' struggle to topple the treasonous scheme.

ANTI-ISRAEL DEMONSTRATIONS REPORTED IN CAIRO

JN161738 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Cairo -- Cairo yesterday witnessed a mammoth demonstration organized by the Nationalist Progressive Unionist Grouping Party [NPUG] and the Socialist Liberal Party during which demonstrators requested the Egyptian regime to sever its relations with Israel.

AL-AHALI, the NPUG organ, has reported that the Egyptian regime applied strict security measures around the Zionist embassy and the residence of the Israeli ambassador in Cairo following Israel's aggression against Lebanon. The paper added that NPUG's General Secretariat has requested the Egyptian regime to sever all relations with the Zionist enemy, stop the normalization of these relations, adopt all necessary measures to impose an economic boycott on the United States, cancel the military facilities given to the United States, close all U.S. military bases and decrease the number of U.S. experts working in various other spheres.

The NPUG General Secretariat decided to hold an urgent meeting on Monday.

Voice of Arab Egypt Report

JN162051 Damascus Voice of Arab Egypt in Arabic 2015 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Cairo yesterday and today witnessed what we may describe as a prelude to a comprehensive popular revolution that would topple all agents and Zionists in Egypt. Cairo yesterday witnessed mammoth popular demonstrations in which the Nationalist Progressive Unionist Grouping Party [NPUG] and the Labor Party participated. The demonstrators shouted slogans hailing Arab Palestine and called for the closure of the Zionist embassy in Cairo. The repressive organs attempted to disperse the masses, while other suppressive measures were taken against nationalist figures. Security organs cordoned off the Zionist embassy and the residence of the Zionist ambassador in an attempt to protect the Zionists from the wrath of the masses.

Security organs started to carefully search all cars lining up outside the embassy building. Traffic was also blocked off on the street leading to the Zionist den.

An unknown person contacted the REUTER office in Cairo and told them he represents the Salah ad-Din group and that he requests Egyptian Arabs to keep away from the Zionist embassy building, because it will be blown up.

Honorable Egyptian lawyers staged a sit-in at their union's building in the heart of Egypt. They raised slogans condemning the Camp David deal. The masses started to gather around the union building, forcing security organs to cordon off the building and disperse the demonstrators. Posters signed by NPUG appeared in Cairo streets this morning. Some of these posters carried the following slogans: O Arabs in Lebanon, remain steadfast; Defend humanity's honor; Palestine is Arab; and Revolution until victory!

Reports say the regime has intensified its armed patrols in the streets and that the spy Abu Ghazalah is trying hard to contain the volatile situation inside the army. Furthermore, these reports add that Husni Mubarak is staying at central security headquarters. Correspondents in Cairo believe an explosion may occur at any moment and the faces of Egyptians presage many developments. The regime is trying to gather its aides, as it is living under a continued state of alert.

In an attempt to give the impression that the regime is concerned about the situation in Lebanon, Radio Cairo announced this afternoon that the Council of Ministers met for 4 hours to discuss the situation there. However, the Zionist Safwat ash-Sharif came out of the Cabinet meeting to release a hollow statement enumerating the messages Husni Mubarak had sent to Begin and Reagan and saying this is enough.

Observers in Cairo say events there may change everything in the Arab homeland.

ANTIREGIME DISTURBANCES ERUPT IN IRAQI CITIES

JN151359 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Baghdad -- Press reports have quoted informed sources saying that a clash between nationalist forces and the forces of Saddam's regime took place recently in the Iraqi city of As-Sulaymaniyah. Nine of the regime's soldiers were killed in the clash. The reports said Sayyid Sadiq, Halabjah, Qal'at Dizah and other Iraqi cities are witnessing disturbances and confrontations between nationalist forces and agents of Saddam's regime.

BEGIN ARRIVES IN U.S. FOR TALKS WITH REAGAN

Reacts to Press Reports

TA161436 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1430 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] The prime minister contacted Cabinet Secretary Dan Meridor about an hour ago and asked him to transmit to his deputy, Simha Ehrlich, and to the other ministers the following: The New York TIMES and the U.S. broadcast media came out with identical hints stating that if Israel does not behave properly, the U.S. President might call off his meeting with the prime minister, scheduled for next Monday in Washington.

Mr Begin wanted to inform the ministers that whatever the Cabinet decides upon for the security of Israel should be carried out irrespective of these hints.

Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer estimates that in so doing the prime minister wished to express his dismay with the threatening hints against Israel that could be heard today coming from the U.S. administration.

Talks Not Linked to Lebanon

TA161606 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Sources in the prime minister's entourage told our correspondent in New York Shalom Qital that the attempt to link the events in Lebanon and the meeting between the prime minister and President Reagan is to no avail. They said Israel has more than once informed the United States that it has no intention of capturing Beirut. They added they have no knowledge of there being any doubt in regard to the meeting set for the prime minister with the President.

To Discuss Lebanon Force

TA162247 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2207 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] The prime minister is to meet President Reagan on 21 June as planned. This was explained less than an hour ago by the prime minister's adviser on media affairs. This explanation was given after contacts on a high level between the Israeli delegation and the U.S. administration. Here is Shalom Qital on the telephone from New York: Good evening.

[Qital] Good evening. There were several telephone calls today between U.S. and Israeli officials. Prime Minister Menahem Begin also spoke on the telephone with U.S. officials. At the end of those conversations an explanation was given by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig who said the reports of doubts over a meeting between the prime minister and President Reagan had been examined, and there were no grounds for those publications. In his conversations, Haig told his Israeli interlocutors that the matter was entirely imaginary and that there will be a meeting on Monday, as planned.

The prime minister's spokesman, Uri Porat, said if there had been any condition at all for holding the talks, if the Americans had made the meeting between the prime minister and President Reagan dependent on any condition whatsoever, the prime minister would already have packed his bags on Saturday evening and returned home. But the rumors, the prime minister's spokesman said, were entirely baseless. Israel has announced repeatedly that it has no intention of conquering Beirut; hence, making the meeting between the prime minister and the President dependent on something hypothetical, that Israel did not intend to do at all was, according to what the spokesman said, an outburst from an open door. [as heard]

As is said, there have been several contacts between Israelis and Americans. The first meeting will be the day after tomorrow [18 June], here in New York, between the prime minister and U.S. Secretary of State Haig and, as is said, on Monday there will be a meeting with President Reagan.

It is worth noting yet another disclosure: In his meeting with his U.S. interlocutors Prime Minister Menahem Begin intends to submit a special document that fell into Israel's hands -- the minutes of a talk held about 3 years ago between Yasir 'Arafat and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, a meeting that was held in Moscow. The document fell into Israel's hands and it will be submitted to the United States as additional proof of the strategic value of the special relations between Israel and the United States.

Of course, most of the talk, it is easy to guess, will deal with the situation in Lebanon, the cease-fire and what is to follow it. It is worth emphasizing that Israel is not setting as a condition for an arrangement in Lebanon the participation of U.S. forces in the multinational force that is to be established in Lebanon. Israel only says that there must be a multinational force that is not a UN force. Israel does not trust UN forces, but in that multinational force, which Israel thinks should be similar to the force in the Sinai, Americans do not necessarily have to participate in it. Here in the United States there, at least for the moment, are reservations about U.S. participation in a multinational force in Lebanon. Among other things, the majority leader in the Senate, Howard Baker, said he is opposed to such participation and other senators feel the same way. If the United States decides to incorporate Americans in the multinational force there will be many difficulties with public opinion. But, as is said, Israel also is not insisting on that condition.

For the moment, the prime minister, here in New York, has made many telephone calls, including calls to Israel and the talks we mentioned with leaders here in the United States, but he spent most of the day resting. The public meetings and his public appearances begin tomorrow. He will go to hear, at the UN General Assembly, the speech by President Ronald Reagan. Afterwards he will meet with Jewish leaders from the presidents' conference, with the UJA [United Jewish Appeal] here in New York. This is Shalom Qital returning you to the studio.

SHAMIR ON CONDITIONS FOR MULTINATIONAL FORCE

TA161716 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has said Israel objects to having a multinational force in Lebanon subordinate to the United Nations because it does not trust that international organization because of its anti-Israeli positions.

Shamir was speaking at a news conference in Paris at the end of his visit to France and said that the following are Israel's conditions for the establishment of the force. It must cooperate with the new government that will be set up in Beirut; its soldiers will come from countries that maintain diplomatic relations with Israel; the Soviet Union and Syria will in no way be involved with it. Shamir reiterated that the operation in Lebanon has strengthened the chances for stability in that country.

HAIG SUPPORTS 'PRIMARY' GOAL IN LEBANON

TA170811 Jerusalem POST in English 17 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig on Tuesday expressed his support and understanding for Israel's primary goal in the war in Lebanon of removing the PLO terrorist threat, but voiced strong concern and apprehension lest Israeli forces become engaged in combat in Beirut.

At a meeting in Washington with former Ambassador Simha Dinitz, Haig said the U.S. was determined not to let Lebanon revert to a centre of terrorist activity threatening Israel. It was not in the U.S. interest to see the PLO reconstituted there, he added.

Speaking of current American efforts to help Lebanon establish a central, authoritative government, Haig stressed however, that such a government could not be formed on the bayonets of Israeli soldiers.

Haig saw new openings for widening the peace process in the future, once the Lebanese crisis was resolved. But he warned against letting Israel's military victory get out of hand, particularly since that might involve the Syrians and the Soviets in a major confrontation.

Their discussion also touched on the necessity of forming a credible multinational force which would take over the area in south Lebanon now held by Israel.

MINISTERS CONCERNED ABOUT CONTINUED FIGHTING

TA161315 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Cabinet ministers today expressed concern about the continuing acts of hostility in Lebanon. Our political correspondent Elimelekh Ram reports that these ministers claim that the fog of war that prevailed in the first days of the fighting still prevails although this is a most sensitive period from the political point of view, both as far as Israel-U.S. relations are concerned and in light of the danger of Soviet involvement in this region.

CABINET DIFFERS ON FORMATION OF LEBANON GOVERNMENT

TA170837 Jerusalem POST in English 17 Jun 82 p 1

[Report by Knesset correspondent Asher Wallfish]

[Text] Not a single Cabinet minister claims he is sure that the success of Operation Peace for Galilee and that the presence of IDF troops around Beirut will bring about the formation of a new government in Lebanon. Nevertheless, the ministers reflect a broad spectrum of views on this issue ranging from extreme optimism to extreme pessimism.

Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon, the architect of an impressive scheme to foster a regime in Lebanon which would ask the Syrian forces to leave and disarm the PLO, has told his colleagues he is not convinced himself that the diverse political and denominational elements in Lebanon have the will to bury their differences.

Prime Minister Menahem Begin, by his utterances in the Cabinet, has shown he is less optimistic than Sharon. But he is willing to give Sharon's scheme a chance.

Some ministers are still suspicious of Sharon's good faith with regard to the implementation of Cabinet decisions. As a result, Sharon has several times upbraided them at Cabinet sessions for what he says is "unjustified bias." "Arik has been getting very hot under the collar about this," the Jerusalem POST heard from an eyewitness.

Some ministers say they suspect that Sharon would like to send troops closer to the centre of Beirut despite the Cabinet decision, several times repeated, not to seize the capital. They also say they do not have up-to-date information as to just where the IDF units are around the capital and what their instructions are. Sharon has said in the Cabinet that he expects the Christian Phalange to "whittle away" the hold of the PLO in the western and southern suburbs of Beirut.

Some ministers, however, say that the Phalange is aware of the continuing presence of some 1,000 Syrian soldiers in Beirut, who were ordered to remain and strengthen their positions, even though their immediate commanding officers suggested that they withdraw to the east.

These ministers, albeit a minority in the Cabinet, believe that the Phalange are nervous about a Syrian return in strength after the IDF eventually pulls back. Hence they are loath to take military or political action today, which could bring the wrathful vengeance of Damascus down on their heads in the future. One minister told the POST: "If I were a Phalange leader I would think twice about pushing the Syrians too far, as long as they are still on Lebanese soil."

FOREIGN AFFAIRS, DEFENSE COMMITTEE MEETS

TA161337 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] The Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee was informed today that, according to estimates by Lebanese sources, there are currently 70,000 refugees in Lebanon. Our correspondent Arye Golan reports this refutes data published by the Palestinian Red Crescent organization which spoke of 600,000 refugees.

At the end of their meeting this morning Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee members said they had been told the IDF was meticulously keeping the cease-fire in Lebanon. It was further stated the IDF had not been issued any instructions to enter Beirut.

Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres demands that Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon be summoned to the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee because he had heard that moves which had not been decided upon were carried out in the IDF operation. MK Peres said the Alignment committee members fully trust the IDF reports but the committee did not possess sufficient information on the political sphere. MK Avraham Melamed of the NRP supported the demand to summon the defense minister to the committee and suggested Deputy Prime Minister Simha Ehrlich also be summoned in order to learn how the IDF is maintaining the cease-fire.

MK Yosi Sarid of the Alignment said from the first day of the war the Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee had been misled. The committee was briefed about a war designed to protect the northern settlements while another war, whose goals are totally different and more far-reaching, was being waged.

MK Hayim Bar-Lev said the committee was being kept in the dark and was not receiving sufficient information.

MK Ehud Olmert of the Likud said now is the propitious time to strengthen the cease-fire and to assure that the operation in Lebanon is crowned with political achievements.

MK Dror Zeigerman of the Likud said the political goal must be to secure a 45-km belt where a miltinational force will be stationed. According to him, it is an illusion to believe it is possible to establish a government in Lebanon that would rely on the IDF's bayonets.

His Likud colleague MK Beni Shalita believes a government should be established in Lebanon, even if it is set up with the IDF's help.

Ben-Elisar on Sarid Remarks

TA161759 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] The chairman of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, Dr Eliyahu Ben-Elisar, said MK Yosi Sarid's claim that the committee was misled about the war in Lebanon is wicked and intentional.

MK Ben-Elisar told our correspondent Arye Golan the committee was briefed daily by the defense minister and IDF commanders about the number of forces and other issues. Dr Ben-Elisar nevertheless admitted the committee did not receive information about the targets of the forces and justly so, since such secrets should not be revealed even to the members of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee.

Refugees Estimated at 70,000

TA161705 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1657 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] The Red Cross in Beirut said it is possible the number of homelsss Lebanese residents as a result of the Peace for Galilee Operation is only 300,000, half the number initially estimated by the Red Cross. They said many of the people who escaped from their houses at the beginning of the operation returned to them in recent days. The Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee was today informed, on the basis of Lebanese sources, the number of refugees in Lebanon is 70,000.

DEFENSE MINISTER SHARON INTERVIEWED ON LEBANON

TA162050 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1953 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon interviewed in the studio by defense affairs correspondent Ron Ben-Yishay and Knesset correspondent Hayim Yavin on "Moqed"; moderator is Ya'aqov Ahime'ir -- live]

[Text] [Question] Mr Defense Minister, is the war in Lebanon over?

[Answer] We have achieved the objectives we set for ourselves in Lebanon, so in those terms, the war can be considered over. At the same time, I must explain why we went to the war: The war in Lebanon was of a distinctly defensive nature. For many years we have suffered from terrorist activity generated from Lebanon. Since the end of the 1960's until close to the time of the campaign, we suffered from activity coming from Lebanon, with the instructions having been given in Lebanon. Among Israelis and Jews both in Israel and in Europe 1,002 were killed and 4,250 were injured. This was a significant toll. It was a setup backed by the Soviets. We can see here [pointing to a picture] the Soviets training the terrorists. This was a constellation supported by the Soviets, who also financed it, equipped it and prepared it.

We launched, as I said, a defensive operation. We achieved the goals we set for ourselves.

[Question] Has the war achieved all its aims?

[Answer] The war achieved its goals. We set some objectives. One was to destroy the infrastructure of the terrorist organizations established over years. Another was to inflict a large number of casualties among the terrorists. Still another was to capture many of them -- and at present we have thousands of them. There were many casualties, many were killed. The infrastructure we found there far exceeded what we had estimated. We knew the terrorists had for years been deploying and preparing, but we had no idea to what extent they had prepared themselves.

I want to tell you we are today unloading some 40 heavy trucks carrying terrorists' equipment. They carry arms, ammunition, and explosives. If we continue at the same pace, we will have to work for at least 6 weeks to clear the immense caches found there.

[Question] Do you mean to say, Mr Defense Minister, that we did not know about all this?

[Answer] No, we did know. We had information, and we repeatedly warned and talked about it many times. However, the primary objective was to destroy the terrorists' infrastructure, and we managed to do this.

The second objective we had set for ourselves was to remove the terrorists from the border of our settlements in the north, pushing them 40 to 45 km away. This [pointing to a map] is the 40-to-45 km line, and as you can see, our forces are in control of this entire area. This is the area in which in the political arrangement that will be reached, no terrorists will ever be able to return. At the same time, I would like to emphasize that anyone who thought the Cabinet decision even for one moment gave immunity to the terrorists beyond the line of 45 km is wrong. The Cabinet never granted immunity to terrorists anywhere in the world, nor will it give immunity to terrorists anywhere else in the world. Imagine, just for yourselves, that we had advanced to the 45-km line -- and you will no doubt come back to this issue later -- but had left the terrorist concentrations in the area of Ad-Damur -- if they had fled to that area -- what would have happened the moment a political arrangement had begun to take shape?

If we are still discussing achievements, perhaps I will briefly review other achievements as well: We are preventing the Syrians from entering Beirut, and we are also preventing additional terrorists from getting there. We have blocked the traffic arteries leading to Beirut.

Incidentally, Beirut is under no siege. We have not besieged Beirut, but we are blocking the entrance to it from Syrians and terrorists. One must remember that were it not for the Syrians, a terrorist infrastructure in Lebanon would not have been established.

[Question] How long will we remain in Beirut? Perhaps until a political arrangement is reached?

[Answer] We...

[Question, interrupting] I would like to add to this question: When you said the war was over, you qualified this statement to a degree. You said it was over because we have achieved all the goals. In what sense is it not over?

[Answer] At the moment we are facing difficult negotiations. After all, when we launched this campaign we knew it was no vacation. It was clear this would be a difficult war even though I would like to say that here, too, we were surprised. Even old war foxes and veterans -- and people from the best IDF units, some of the best IDF commanders who participated in all the Israeli wars are participating in it -- even they claim this was one of the most difficult campaigns they have ever experienced.

Still, we knew we were not going to hit the terrorists and then withdraw. We knew this time we were about to try to create a state of affairs where, in a strip of 40 to 45 km, an infrastructure of terrorists would not be permitted to be well-based or established. This was our goal. Now it is necessary to enter into difficult political negotiations over this, and I would like to tell you that we have -- and this is one of the achievements of this war in addition to the liquidation of the infrastructure, the establishment of a security strip and the prevention of Syrian entry -- a prime bargaining chip. Our very presence and our blocking of the Beirut-Damascus road constitutes a bargaining chip of the first order.

I would like to present some more of our achievements: We have succeeded in limiting the campaign against the Syrians to Lebanese territory rather than creating a state of affairs where there is an all-out war. One of the greatest fears we had -- and I believe everyone in Israel felt the same -- was how not to be dragged into a comprehensive war with Syria. We managed to localize the war.

Perhaps one last goal -- or maybe the word goal is not the best because maybe it was not a goal and it was not something we should have launched a war over but is still something which I regard as an achievement: I think an opening has been created for a new political situation. I emphasize that we would not have gone to war for it, but such a situation was created.

[Question] Mr Minister, on the issue: Will we really remain in Beirut until a new political arrangement is reached for Lebanon?

[Answer] We, first of all, are not in Beirut. We are on the outskirts of Beirut, its eastern outskirts. We are not entering the city, and I have given unequivocal instructions and I myself visited there when the forces entered the area. I came together with the forces to Beirut not out of curiosity, because I have already been to Beirut. I came there to make sure our forces are really deploying in the placed we had decided on -- even though I have full confidence in them. I must say that the kind of IDF I found this time, having been away from the IDF for many years, is a different IDF, a sound IDF. The chief of staff, I must say, amazed me in the way he activated the army. The commander of the Northern Command, the command headquarters, the brigade commanders, the air force, the navy -- this is a different army. I must say this was a surprise, a pleasant surprise. I think everyone of us should be proud of our army.

[Question] From this do I hear a bit of criticism of the army that once was?

[Answer] Heaven forbid. An army develops. Was the army that existed in 1973 like our army in 1948? An army develops.

But I would like to answer the question: We are not in Beirut and we are not besieging the city. We are only preventing the Syrians and the terrorists from introducing forces into Beirut because Beirut is a key point.

[Question] But we are also preventing them from leaving.

[Answer] We are not preventing the civilian population, after being checked, from leaving.

[Question] In other words, the terrorists and the Syrians there are besieged and captured, with no one coming or going.

[Answer] I believe this is a subject that involves the Lebanese Government and the terrorists. I believe some sort of arrangement can be found whereby the terrorists will lay down arms -- this is their business. In my opinion, the Lebanese today have a golden opportunity, one that will not be come again, to try to solve their problem. We are not interfering, this is their problem, and yet I would say that to come and say that it makes no difference to Israel what the political situation in Lebanon will be or that it makes no difference to Israel whether the Syrians sit in Beirut and that under their aegis the terrorist organizations reorganize, or it makes no difference to us if the terrorist can operate freely -- that all this is not important for Israel -- is to demonstrate first-class hypocrisy. It is important for Israel, but this is not why we went to war.

Now back to your question as to whether we will remain here: We will remain not only in the area east of Beirut, but along the entire line we presently control until we reach a political arrangement. We have no desire to take even one square centimeter of Lebanese territory. We honor Lebanon's territorial integrity, and we have repeatedly said so. Nor do we want to fight the Syrians, and we made every honest effort not to fight them. We did not want that either. But we went, arrived, and sacrificed -- and we had distinct objectives -- and now we will remain in the area until there is a political arrangement that will guarantee that there is no longer a terrorist infrastructure in Lebanon. This is our role.

[Question] Mr Sharon, you were always in favor of a new or different political order in Lebanon. What do you envision for such a new political order in Lebanon?

[Answer] I have been asked more than once, and I said that if I had been asked by the Cabinet whether I would recommend launching a war to obtain a new political order in Lebanon, my answer would have been negative with a capital N. If I had been asked by the Cabinet whether I would recommend going to war to remove the Syrians -- who had taken over Lebanon in January 1976 and to my regret the government was mistaken in not opposing this Syrian operation and in even expecting something good out of that occupation and assuming this could possibly lead to control over the terrorists whereas this endangered us very much -- I am saying that if I had been asked by the Cabinet whether I would recommend launching a war to remove the Syrians my answer would have been a resounding no.

Here we began on a defensive war against the terrorist organizations which have, over the years, brought upon us thousands of casualties. I mentioned here what happened from the end of the 1960's to date. I would add that more than 1,000 were killed during the 1950's. For 100 years we have been facing Arab terrorism. One hundred years.

Now as for the arrangement: We cannot intervene in that arrangement. This is an internal Lebanese matter. We would have been very happy if a free government had been established in Lebanon, one that would be part of the Western world, one with which we could sign a peace treaty. I would see it as a dream to sign a peace treaty with another Arab country. I would be happy to do this with Lebanon, but I would be happy to do it with any other Arab country as well. However, we cannot interfere. What I will nevertheless say is that in my opinion the Lebanese currently have a golden opportunity to organize their internal political affairs. This is not Israel's business, and we will not deal with this.

[Question] Are they at all capable of doing this, given the sectoral and tribal split and everything else they have there?

[Answer] In my opinion the situation has been created where this is possible. It depends on them and I repeat this. As far as we are concerned, we need in Lebanon an arrangement in which there will be no terrorists -- this is something we will insist on.

[Question] This is already clear, but can the Lebanese take charge of their own fate? Do you have any ideas in that regard?

[Answer] I think they are capable of this, but I think it largely depends on the Americans and on the degree to which they comprehend that today there is a chance to turn Lebanon into a country that is, first of all, free. Today the larger part of Lebanon has been captured by the Syrians and its other part by the terrorists. It is not mere coincidence that our forces were received -- and I heard what MK Imri Ron said at the Knesset today -- with flowers when they arrived there. They were under a tyrannical rule for years. I think if the Americans understand this -- and I think there are today some thoughts along that line -- and if the necessary time to organize is given to the Lebanese, then they will be able to do so. In my opinion this is important, as it may provide the chance for a peace treaty with another Arab country. However, in this we will not interfere. This is not the goal for which we went to war.

[Question] With your permission, Mr Defense Minister, I would like to get back to the question of the terrorists: Is this not the appropriate opportunity to liquidate the terrorist commands in west Beirut, the ones that had previously been bombed from the air?

[Answer] The Cabinet decided we would not enter west Beirut, becuase it is a capital. Although it is in fact a capital of a government that is ruled by others, a government which I would say has been overrun by the Syrians and the terrorists, it is nonetheless formally the capital of a country. The Cabinet decided not to enter it.

We hope the Lebanese will do this. At the same time, I must say in all frankness that perhaps all those who today are playing the role of counsellors for the prosecution while the sound of the cannons has not yet subsided -- the busybodies who are already raising a cry -- will one day come to us and say: Look, after all, you were in Lebanon, you were right near Beirut, you were a stone's throw from the terrorist commands; you made a mistake by not attacking them. But today the Cabinet decision is not to enter beirut.

[Question] Do you agree with this?

[Answer] I am a member of the Cabinet, and all the dicisions that have been made in regard to this campaign are Cabinet resolutions. As a Cabinet member I am absolutely in agreement with this because in a Cabinet, decisions are made according to majority rule. Moreover, I would like to say that it seems to me -- and I am acquainted with all of Israel's wars and I was lucky to participate in all of them -- that there was never a war where the Cabinet, as opposed to a kitchen cabinet [reference to Golda Me'ir's kitchen cabinet] or a ministerial defense committee, but rather with the prime minister insisting that the entire Cabinet operate as a ministerial defense committee, sat at least once a day and sometimes more than that and made decisions. Perhaps it made decisions because of the sinsitivity of the issue. But more than that, the Cabinet participated in and accepted all the decisions, weighing all the possibilities. I must say I even appeared before the Knesset Defense and Foreign Affairs Committee nearly every day. I must tell you something personal: During the past 10 days, I was at the front every day. I sat with the commands assessing the situation every day and also halped to decide on the plans. I was in Jerusalem every day at least once for the Cabinet session, and I was at the Defense and Foreign Affairs Committee meeting every day. In my opinion, nothing of this sort has ever happened before.

[Question] So how why have members of the Knesset Defense and Foreign Affairs Committee criticized rather harshly the fact that they were not briefed? How does this fit in with what you have said?

[Answer] The member of the Defense and Foreign Affairs Committee were briefed in full. But, compared to the Cabinet, what they were not briefed on -- and justifiably so -- the steps to be taken. The Cabinet knew every day what was going to happen the next day, whereas the Defense and Foreign Affairs Committee did not, even though it was aware of a general trend and knew exactly what happened and why. I do not think one has to elaborate. Suffice it to look at today's session and what came after it. Why is it not possible, when one deals with the fate of thousands of people, to come to a body which in fact is one that also experiences political clashes, as it is a political body? [sentence as heard]

[Question] Do you not trust such people as Hayim Bar-Lev, Mota Gur, Yitzhaz Rabin?

[Answer] The matter is not at all a personal affair ...

[Question, interrupting] But they are members of the Knesset Defense and Foreign Affairs Committee.

[Answer] It is not a personal matter. Never has the Defense and Foreign Affairs Committee been briefed on future steps. It was briefed on intentions and on what happened in the past. On the other hand, the Cabinet got a full report on what happened, what the considerations are, what the evaluations are, and what the next steps will be. I would like to hear even one minister -- maybe you know of one -- who would be able to come and say he was not a partner to these decisions, or he did not know things or he was not told.

[Question] Mr Sharon, we are not in a Cabinet session here, but nonetheless the public is critical ...

[Answer, interrupting] Forgive me, I would like to tell you something in this regard: I fully respect the Cabinet, and I am addressing myself at this moment to your remark. The prime minister and the entire Cabinet were party to consultations and decisions of great weight and difficulty throughout these days. Therefore, your remark on whether it was the entire Cabinet or not that made the decision is not appropiate. In my opinion, this is the first time -- not that Cabinets were not briefed in the past -- still this is the first time that I know of that an interbranch, intercorps field operation -- perhaps one of the most complex and difficult ones in which quite a lot of thought was given by all the echelons that took part in it -- connected with very complicated and complex political problems, has taken place, and still the Cabinet was partner to it all. I would like to say that this Cabinet demonstrated great courage in making exceptionally difficult decisions in this respect.

In this I believe all the credit and praise should be given both to the prime minister and to all the Cabinet members, as all of them were partners to the deliberations and the decisions.

[Question] Are there no ministers that would take issue with what you have just said?

[Answer] On the fact that...

[Question, interrupting] that everyone backed you and were full party to the decisions?

[Answer] Gentlemen, the setup...

[Question, interrupting] We are aware of criticism in the Cabinet.

[Answer] The political setup....[incomplete sentence as heard] Alright, let a minister come and claim he was not partner to a deliberation or was not given the chance to express his opinion. If you ask me whether all the ministers were of one opinion on each step that was taken, I would say that there is no reason why it should happen like that. In Israel, our constellation is one of a true democracy, where decisions are made according to majority rule versus the minority's opinion. Each member of the Cabinet was given the opportunity to speak, and sessions sometimes lasted for hours on end. They were given the chance to speak their minds. I would like to praise the Cabinet members who firmly and stubbornly insisted on their views, and ultimately the decision were made according to majority rule, as against the minority's vote, as demanded by democratic rule.

[Question] I would like to ask you the question I had intended to ask you before: There is nonetheless criticism by the public of the operation, for possibly -- rather, surely -- exceeding the 40 to 45 km limit. Do you not fear that this transgression simply forms cracks in what is called our national consensus on wars?

[Answer] Gentlemen, the war did not exceed what was determined in anything. We have never given immunity to terrorists beyong a 45-km range. We have never given them immunity. Incidentally, the range of 40 to 45 km does not appear in the Cabinet decision. That number never appeared in the Cabinet resolution. And something else...

[Question, interrupting] Did the Cabinet not discuss [words indistinct].

[Answer, interrupting] My honorable gentlemen, what do you mean by public consensus? How does one crumble? When one comes and says the operation exceeded what the Cabinet had decided, he thus tries to break a national consensus. We had very sensitive and difficult problems here. One of our problems was that we wanted to avoid a battle with the Syrians, and we tried to pass on to the Syrians, who were present in the eastern part of the front, certain messages, directly and indirectly.

We did not demand much of them: We did not demand that they themselves withdraw northward up to that bow; we only demanded that they remove the terrorists to beyond that bow. We thought that if we made an honest effort that would reach the back of the Syrian deployment, in addition to the diplomatic effort we exerted through Philip Habib and in other ways, this will save us casualties. And we did that. Our entire effort was geared to save lives. We thought that an offensive that would result from a threat from the north and erosion from the south would result in saving human lives, and this is what we did.

This was raised at the Cabinet session. A decision on it was made and in my opinion this is the proper way. But not only here should one act like this. We had a problem: In Al-Biqa' there was a missile deployment which was reinforced. The Syrians cheated on us here, precisely during Philip Habib's trip. Our problem was that all this area to which I am now pointing was missile-ridden. That is why in order to reach the area and create the threat from the north which -- I repeat -- was aimed at saving lives, we also were forced to seek a path that would be beyond the range of the missiles. This is why we went toward 'Alayh. Our going there was aimed at a creating at least one effort beyond the range of the missiles. Hence, here there is no digression. This is a campaign, and in a campaign moves are determined. Did anyone, during the 6-day war, think of going to Jerusalem, or to Judaea and Samaria? No, but this was the development. Here, too, there were developments. We hoped and wished to avoid a confrontation with the Syrians. But upon learning we could not influence them, we launched a bypassing move to threaten the Syrians.

[Question] Mr Sharon, please forgive me for insisting on this point: The prime minister in fact raised the question of the national consensus with the Knesset. He got the opposition's support for 45 km. When the war went on beyond that, the opposition had reservations about this -- that is, the national consensus was damaged. The Cabinet decision was not sufficient; neither was the prime minister's. And my question to you was, what about the national consensus, now what about the Cabinet decisions?

[Answer] For the moment I am not going into the opposition's considerations, and its reasons for sniping at the government. I propose we discuss this after the war -- yes, I propose we discuss it then. I think it was not one of the opposition's best chapters. But can you imagine for a moment that in order for this or that Knesset member to give his total support to the operation, we must stop our forces here, facing concentrations of thousands of terrorists, under katyusha and artillery fire, and that we will not acquire a prime bargaining chip in our hands -- all this just to gain the support of this or that opposition Knesset member? This is a responsible government, a government that has already made courageous decision: It made a decision about peace; it made a decision about the Iraqi reactor. That, too, was a courageous decision. And when one is at war and faced with the question of sacrifices and losses, it is not a question of the opposition's support that will be before us, but the good of the nation of Israel, that is what will be before us.

And here I want to say a word to the bereaved families; I want to say a word to the mothers: I, along with everyone, suffer the pain of the sacrifices. We have paid a high price. I do not accept it when people come to me -- experts and senior fighters -- saying the number of sacrifices we had was not large. The war was very difficult; indeed, this has been a most difficult war. I do not accept this. Why? Because for us our horror over any bloodshed is such that we do not view sacrifices statistically. For us, on the issue of sacrifices, we do not deal with statistics. But I do say this: For 100 years we have fought here for our existence. For 100 years we have been fighting. For several years, we -- add up this number for yourselves -- we have had 1,002 fatalities from terrorist actions. Will we not go to a war over our natural right to defend ourselves in such a case? So I say: Sacrifices are painful, and I suffer the pain of those sacrifices. I know many of them, I have seen those boys in the field, I have seen them. I suffer the pain like every one of us and the price is high. But we will be prepared to pay that price of 1,000 killed.

For us to go to a war of defense, will we not be prepared to pay this? We have no alternative if we want to exist here, if we want to continue to live here and build, we must sometimes do this. Let us hope it will be as seldom as possible and that we will really reach a genuine, full peace.

[Question] Mr Sharon, I would like, perhaps, to return to the information: Is there any fear of a renewed conflagration with the Syrians in Lebanon?

[Answer] We have repeatedly explained that we do not want a war with the Syrians. We have said this since the beginning of the war. Even in the order the IDF received from the Cabinet it said we were not to attack the Syrians unless the Syrians attacked us -- and by the way, that is what happened. The Syrians attacked us. They attacked us while we were dealing with the terrorists. They attacked us before we touched them. After the war, too, that will be our position. We do not want a war with the Syrians. It is not that we cannot defeat the Syrians; we have proved here that we can defeat them, and although the war was focused on a narrow sector, the Syrians took heavy losses and the IDF again proved its complete supremacy. But we do not want to fight the Syrians. I hope the Syrians understand that the cease-fire must be kept, and I hope everyone understands that those political negotiations that may be difficult -- I say they may be difficult -- must begin as soon as possible. But we must be capable of standing up to that difficult political campaign and we have created the best possible bargaining chips for those political negotiations.

[Question] Mr Sharon, you said you hope...

[Answer, interrupting] And I hope it will be a short period, because we want, we have no interest in staying there for a long time.

[Question] You said you hope the Syrians will not start a war. What is your assessment? Will they or will they not do so? Are they, for example, reinforcing their force in the Al-Biqa' region?

[Answer] In the framework of the cease-fire, we decided specifically that the Syrians will not introduce surface-to-air missiles to the Al-Biqa' and, on that issue, they have been told specifically that if they introduce them, they will be attacked immediately. They have understood that and they have not introduced them. Today I see the Syrians reinforcing in the Al-Biqa'; they are strengthening themselves, building strongholds, taking all the steps that a force does in a defensive situation. But one thing must be remembered: We are deployed in Lebanon today. That is also important to know. It is important not only how you begin a campaign, but also how you find yourself at its end, in terms of preparedness for the possibility that despite our desire for peace -- and our desire is for peace, and we have already proved this -- the other side will start a war. In a deployment of the sort we are in now, I would say, on the border of Lebanon-Syria, with Damascus in range of our artillery. We are also sitting in the northern section on the highway that threatens the rear of the Syrian deployment, and we have already done something -- although we did not want to -- we have already stood up to them and proved that we can. I hope the Syrians will understand that from here one must go toward a political solution; but one thing must be understood: For this political solution Israel has conditions which it will insist upon, in my opinion, with all firmness. The Cabinet, as it proved, has shown courage in making these decisions and so it will insist courageously on the decisions that it has to make regarding the political arrangement.

[Question] Mr Sharon, is one of our conditions for a political arrangement and for the removal of the IDF from Lebanon a general and total withdrawal of the Syrians from Lebanon?

[Answer] Yes, we are saying there should be no foreign military elements in Lebanon, except for a multinational force perhaps which should see to it that no terrorist infrastructure is established and should perhaps provide a screen behind which the Lebanese Government could organize, set up its army and take all the necessary measures.

Except for this, there should be no foreign armies in Lebanon, neither terrorist forces, nor a Syrian army, nor an Isreali Army.

[Question] I would like to move on to one or two points connected with the two superpowers. For instance, there are reports about an airlift from the Soviet Union to Syria. Are these reports correct? What role is the Soviet Union playing now regarding the Lebanese crisis?

[Answer] We are not making light of the Soviets; nor have we ever done so. At the same time, I think we should cooly judge things and examine them thoroughly. There is an airlift involving mainly the transfer of arms.

[Question] On a large or a small scale?

[Answer] On a scale -- I would say -- comparable to that following past wars. One should understand that the Syrians took a very hard blow. They lost -- totally destroyed or seriously damaged -- about 30 missile batteries. Something that seemed as an impenatrable screen has in fact been shattered to pieces by our air force, which showed unusual supremacy, not only in the boldness of its pilots and in the ability of the air force commander, the wing commanders and all others active in the air force, but also in thought, in a great deal of thought. I think the equipment now being supplied is intended to replace what was destroyed.

[Question] Is this a real airlift....

[Answer, interrupting] I suggest we not get into definitions. I suggest we take things more cooly. One should not belittle the Soviet Union. It is a superpower. We are not belittling the Soviet Union. However, one should see dangers as they are. There is no need to exaggerate this issue either. One should see the dangers and make practical considerations.

[Question] In the framework of this assessment, lo you include here the reactions of the Soviet Navy or naval units moving toward the Middle East?

[Answer] These are the movements of the Soviet Navy. I can tell you there were also movements by the U.S. Navy. Today, for example, a U.S. destroyer entered the Beirut port. There are movements on both sides. After all, we are not playing alone in this arena. There are two superpowers involved and there is also Israel, which should show courage, stamina and, especially, patience and coolness. Israel can withstand things. It should demonstrate coolness and national unity. I would say it should manifest more internal love, more internal fraternity. Believe me, if this existed, we could have faced everything.

[Question] The Americans have showed restraint -- to put it carefully -- and some say they have even supported this operation. How do you explain this U.S. restraint?

[Answer] I think the Americans understood. I would say we have not surprised the Americans. It is not that they knew the date of the operation. Did we also know that there would be an assassination attempt against our ambassador in London?

[Question] Were the Americans in the picture?

[Answer] They did not know the date, of course. However, they did know that Israel had reached the limit of its patience. There were many meetings on this issue. I would also like to say that when I was in Washington, during my last visit there, contrary to reports alleging that the main subject discussed there was the Iran-Iraq war -- this was a side issue which was raised by the Americans and not by me -- the major issue I raised there was the Palestinian terror as a danger to peace.

This was the major issue. I told them there is no greater danger to peace in the Middle East -- and to future peace processes -- than terrorist activities. There is no greater danger to this than terrorism. I made it clear to them -- this was one of the objectives of my mission there -- that Israel had reached the end of the road and that we would take action since we had no choice. And they understood there was no choice. I think this terrorist danger to peace was the one which troubled them. This was the problem that troubled them. In my opinion, they began to understand the matter in its larger scope -- namely, the danger of terrorism to peace. In my opinion, this accounts for their relatively restrained reaction.

[Question] Mr Sharon, I would like to go to a topic which is closer to us. In your opinion, can the Peace for Galilee Operation have any effect on the autonomy talks and the participation of Judaea and Samaria Arabs in these talks?

[Answer] In my opinion, it could only have a favorable effect. I must repeat I would have never recommended that the government go to war for this. I, as and even befor- everyone else, had very serious doubts. Like every other Cabinet member I had very serious doubts. As the person responsible for the lives of thousands and thousands of people in the field, I had serious doubts. I too was cautious and would not have recommended we go to war over this matter. However, I think that when one sees how the PLO infrastructure was shattered to pieces, this should lead Judaea and Samaria and Gaza Strip residents who, like us, believe in peaceful coexistence, to the thought that one should begin a dialogue. I hope the moment I am free I will be able to dedicate more intensive efforts to the objective of holding contacts and promoting relations with the Arabs in the territories.

[Question] Mr Sharon, you spoke before with some excitement about our long and bloody war against terrorism for 100 years. You will agree with me that this war has not ended now, that the terrorists have not been so beaten as to put an end to terrorism. What does this do to us, Mr Defense Minister? Let us have a look at our image, for one moment. We mentioned the United States. We saw the communications media. We saw them showing there the destruction we caused to the population, the hits on the civilian population; and the communications media are becoming more sophisticated each year. How can we live with our international image and with our self-image?

[Answer] First, one should struggle. We are a people that has lived for 3,700 years and we have struggled to exist for 3,700 years. We must continue to struggle. Of this number of years, we have struggled for 100 years for our renewed existence in Eretz Yisra'el and the struggle against terror during these years has been one of the main components. You are asking how we can cope with this.

[Question] I am asking what this is doing to us, that while fighting for our existence we are also hitting -- as we did in this war -- civilians, towns and so on?

[Answer] I would like to read to you operational order No 4 -- one of tens of thousands of documents we have found; not all of them have been deciphered yet and this order is in Arabic, but I will read it in Hebrew -- dealing with the built-up areas in the city of Sidon which are excellent areas for refuge. Operational order No 4: The Palestinian National Liberation Front, the Fatah, the general headquarters of the Al-'Asifa forces, the Qastel forces, the battalions of the September dead, the Sidon area command. This document, found in Sidon, states, among other things -- and I am reading two paragraphs here -- that the built-up areas in the city of Sidon and the villages around it are excellent areas for cover. The trees make it possible to have camouflage and cover for vehicles and personnel in a perfect manner. One should station himself in the built-up areas in Sidon, in the refugee camps and in the villages.

I would like to tell you something. On Monday, on the second day of the war, after we (?traveled) on the first day, I myself gave a briefing to all the commanders at 0500 on Sunday morning [as heard] in which I instructed all commanders not only to hear the order but also to transmit it to all soldiers not to hit civilians. By the way, the numbers are exaggerated; I would like you to know that the entire population in our hands -- Christians, Shi'ites, Druze, Palestinians -- all this population amounts to 600,000 souls. There are tens and hundreds of towns and villages which were not hit at all. Still, that morning I found it necessary to issue an order that the population must not be hit. However, after a day of fighting we learned that in Tyre and in Sidon -- landing of our forces there was already carried out -- the terrorists acted and shot from residential houses. I held a night discussion -- one of the nightly discussions we always held. I summoned all commanders for a discussion. I am saying, if the entire people of Israel could witness this discussion, I think it would have been deeply shocked, but this deep shock would have been one of deep appreciation.

I posed to all the commanders the following question: I told them we encountered a very difficult problem and can solve it in an easy manner. The easy way is to bomb and totally destroy those areas we go through. The other difficult and bloody way is to purge the buildings. A discussion ensued. All the commanders participated in this discussion and all of them, ranging from the chief of staff to the least senior commander -- and this matched my position as well -- concluded that we must not do this [take the easy way]. We said we knew our decision would carry a price and it did indeed; but we decided not to do so.

Each of us had moments of truth. In that discussion I saw one of the moments of purest truth I have every seen in my life. I looked at the faces of the commanders, at those people who had to enter and send their people into that hell, but we decided not to do this. We concluded that while in the short term this would be easy and useful, as there would be fewer caualties, from the long-term national point of view, as a people, we had better not do this. I must say this was an hour of truth, a true moment of truth and we decided not to do so.

For several days we fought very hard battles. It should be understood that under the houses we sometimes came across concrete bunkers and basements of from one to four floors, and one should remember that we are dealing with an enemy whose values are totally different, an enemy which held its own people hostage and killed children in front of their parents, as in 'Ayn al-Hulway, in Sidon, in order to prevent us from purging the houses. We are dealing with a tough enemy here. Only when we reached the final stage, when it transpired that there was no other possibility, we used more massive artillery and air force sorties against civilian settlements. I am telling you: We did something that no army, no people in the world -- be it the one pretending to be the most moral and most civilized one -- would have done. We did it. I would like to tell you -- with much pain, and there may be bereaved fathers and mothers looking at me at this very moment but I would be prepared to look into their eyes on this issue -- that we made the proper decision on this and I think every person can be proud that its army decided to take this road.

[Question] Mr Defense Minister, I think this is a good point to end this debate. I thank you for coming to the studio; I thank my colleagues here and the public at home.

EYTAN: TERRORISTS' POLITICAL POWER DEMOLISHED

TA161605 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1507 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Chief of Staff Lt Gen Refa'el Eytan and commander of the Northern Command Maj Gen Amir Drori today visited the IDF units on the outskirts of Beirut. Here is a report by our correspondent Ze'ev Kohen:

[Begin recording] Chief of Staff Lt Gen Refa'el Eytan and commander of the Northern Command, Maj Gen Amir Drori, today toured the IDF commands in the town of Beirut, and particularly the positions overlooking the terrorists and the Syrians.

The chief of staff took a look at the city and the besieged Syrian lions' den in the western part of the city.

In a conversation with soldiers, the chief of staff said: We did not come here as conquerors, we came because we were wanted here. Perhaps a new situation will be created in Lebanon now. As for the Syrians, we want them to leave here, and if they do we will let them leave with their personal arms.

We have always had good ties with the Phalangists, the chief of staff said. And as for the western district, where the terrorists can be found, the chief of staff said: We have no intention of entering the city and capturing it. The terrorists' infrastructure is destroyed, the chief of staff said. This is where the commands were, but their political power in Lebanon today has been demolished.

The imagination has a fertile ground to thrive on when events in Lebanon are concerned: The Christians accorded a most hearty welcome, and I saw many cases where people kissed the soldiers and showered them with candies and also gave them cold refreshments. The IDF is in control of the hills in the eastern part of the city, as well as in the western part of the city where the terrorists are located. It also controls the airport.

Quiet has not yet prevailed at the airport and from time to time the quiet of Beirut is disrupted with explosions. Other than that, this special city continues to live its life normally, as though nothing has happened, and it looks as though the Christians can breathe freely for the first time in many years. They were unable to do so before because of clashes with the Muslims. [end recording]

Comments on POW's, Syrians

TA162335 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 2205 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] The IDF's military problem with the terrorists has not yet been completely resolved. There are about 200 Syrians in Beirut now, while it is difficult to estimate the number of terrorists. The chief of staff said this today at the end of a tour he made of the Lebanese capital. Lieutenant General Eytan disclosed that Israel intends to keep in Lebanon the 6,000 terrorists it has captured and remove them to Israel.

[Begin Eytan recording] The problem has not yet been completely resolved, but we are not the only ones here in the territory. We are cutting off Beirut and there are other elements. There may be political moves after a move of force; they will want this of their own free will, that may happen. [end recording]

The chief of staff was asked if there will be a solution to the terrorists' presence in Beirut.

[Begin Eytan recording] In my view, the best solution for all sides is that they should leave Beirut for their homelands. How this can be done and who will bring it about I do not know and I am also not the person who has to deal with it. If the Syrians fight us, then we will give them war for war -- and how -- because they have been very much weakened in Beirut. Their tanks were destroyed and they suffered very many losses, and it is not as strong as it was 5 days ago. [end recording]

What will happen to all those 6,000 prisoners that have fallen to our forces and how, in the chief of staff's opinion, will that problem be resolved?

[Begin Eytan recording] I can't predict the future. We will not hold them on Israeli soil, but in Lebanon. [end recording]

And another question to the chief of staff: How long will the IDF remain in Lebanon?

[Begin Eytan recording] I have no idea and I cannot answer that. It does not depend on me -- a long time or a short time, that is a relative matter. [end recording]

SYRIANS GIVEN ULTIMATUM TO LEAVE BEIRUT

TA161141 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 16 Jun 82 p 1

[Report by Arab affairs correspondent 'Oded Zaray]

[Excerpt] Direct contacts are being held -- at the army officers and officials level -- between Israel and Lebanon. According to Arab sources, these meetings are being held near the Presidential Palace in the town of B'abda. At such a meeting yesterday the Israelis issued an ultimatum to Lt Col Sami al-Khatib, the Lebanese liaison officer to the Syrian forces. The ultimatum is that the Syrian forces must leave Beirut and its suburbs.

As a result of these contacts government officials in south Lebanon, including the Lebanese governor of the An-Nabatiyah-Tyre region (Ghassan Haydar), have received directives from the central government in Beirut to coopeate with the Israelis in order to resolve quickly the pressing civilian problems and to try and restore life in south Lebanon to its normal course.

The same sources go on to say that fighters from the Amal Shi'ite organization built a security belt around their quarters in Beirut yesterday in order to prevent penetration by terrorists. PLO troops tried again yesterday to set up positions in the Shi'ite quarters but were pushed back to the PLO camps after a short fight.

IDF GENERAL ON POSSIBLE RENEWED SYRIAN FIGHTING

TA161905 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Maj Gen Avigdor Ben-Gal, who commanded an armored division in the fighting in Lebanon -- fighting against the Syrians -- says he is not ruling out the possibility that Syria would resume fighting. Speaking to our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal Major General Ben-Gal said in such an eventuality Israel will have to destroy the Syrian deployment and added the IDF is preparing for this. According to Ben-Gal, the Syrians are currently preparing for defense and are digging positions in the Al-Biqa' on a new line designed to withstand the IDF.

IDF OFFICER ON RELEASE OF CAPTIVES IN LEBANON

TA161911 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] The IDF officer in charge of the thousands of prisoners captured during the fighting in southern Lebanon has said that about half of them have been released following brief questioning. A UPI correspondent in Sidon has learned from that officer that all the young prisoners under 17 years of age or those aged 50 and above have been released at once. The IDF officer was talking to reporters while at the same time hundreds of captives in handcuffs were sitting next to them. The officer said those who are released receive permits and are returned to their residences by buses.

RADIO REPORTS PLO CONDITIONS FOR LAYING DOWN ARMS

TA170017 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2400 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Despite the PLO's denials, official Lebanese sources have repeated that Yasir 'Arafat has informed Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan that the terrorists are prepared to lay down their arms in Beirut in return for U.S. recognition of the PLO, free exit from the city for the organization's leaders and its inclusion in peace talks with Israel.

The sources said Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan was the one who initiated the meeting with 'Arafat in order to find a way to prevent destruction and killing expected if Israel decides to take over the PLO headquarters in west Beirut.

The PLO proposal was first reported by Lebanese television by 'Arafat's adviser Hani al-Hasan who attended the meeting with Al-Wazzan. But PLO security chief Abu Iyad and the organization's spokesman immediately denied it. They only confirmed the PLO is prepared to begin direct talks with the United States and during the talks it will be possible to discuss every matter. As stated, official sources in Lebanon afterward repeated 'Arafat's proposal to lay down arms in Beirut.

The Christian radio station, the Voice of Free Lebanon, reported that Saudi Arabia is pressuring the PLO to lay down its arms and the Syrians to retreat from Beirut.

Habib Contacts Reported

TA170608 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] U.S. Ambassador Philip Habib, who has visited Beirut and Damascus in the past few days in a bid to promote a political solution to the crisis in Lebanon, is expected in Jerusalem today. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports on the latest political moves:

[Begin Schiffer recording] Philip Habib is the matchmaker who, until the IDF's invasion of Lebanon, seemed to be attempting impossible matches: a political arrangement [hesder] in Lebanon, agreement [haskama] between Israel and Syria, and urging the PLO to lay down its arms. This morning it can be said the matchmaker is coming closer to his goals: The cease-fire between Israel and Syria is stabilizing, and the political factors in Lebanon are working at a different pace than in the past.

It was the U.S. ambassador who suggested to the PLO that it lay down its arms and turn itself into a political organization. Should the PLO agree, Habib will appeal to Israel to lift the encirclement of the terrorists' quarters in Beirut. There is now feverish activity among the terrorists' organizations.

In parallel, the U.S. ambassador is working in Damascus to obtain a Syrian agreement not to take advantage of the cease-fire to bring forces into Beirut. He will request that Jerusalem keep the IDF outside Beirut's suburbs. Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis is working to do his part and is attempting to form a national salvation government.

In short, the IDF action and the Israeli presence in Lebanon have already brought about a stir in the political map of the area. As for the future and arrangements that will insure peace for Galilee in the field, it has become clear the United States will not agree to participate in a multinational force to supervise the areas the IDF will evacuate in Lebanon.

It would seem then that France will fulfill the important, main role in that force. Urgent contacts were conducted on this matter between Washington and Paris. Israel wants a force of 10,000 troops. France was invited by the United States and Israel to return to Lebanon and to consolidate its interests in that country by sending units designed to form the nucleus of the multinational force. Minister Yitzhaq Shamir dealt with this topic. In his talks with French Government leaders he was confronted by a most hostile attitude because of the IDF's invasion of Lebanon. His colleague Claude Cheysson likened the IDF campaign to the Soviet Union's invasion of Afghanistan. Nevertheless, Shamir's dialogue partners did not rule out the possibility of French participation in a multinational force in Lebanon.

Those are the moves in progress. Philip Habib will come to Jerusalem after traveling from Beirut to Damascus with IDF help, and from here he will return to Washington to take part in the talks with the prime minister. [end recording]

PLO REPRESENTATIVE IN ITALY KILLED 17 JUNE

TA170904 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0855 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] A prominent member of the PLO representation in Italy and a Lebanese student were killed a short time ago in Rome. The PLO man, Husayn Kamal, 33 years old, was killed when an explosive charge went off under his car. No details were released on the identity of the Lebanese except that he was a student. He was shot to death by unidentified persons.

COMMITTEE CONVENES TO DISCUSS LEBANON SITUATION

TA161440 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1431 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Our correspondent has reported the experts committee, which will prepare proposals for military arrangements [sidurim] in Lebanon until a political arrangement is obtained, met this afternoon in Tel Aviv. On the committee are the deputy chief of staff, the chief IDF intelligence officer, the defense minister's adviser for national security affairs, the director general of the Foreign Ministry, the deputy director general of the Foreign Ministry and the Foreign Ministry legal adviser.

1,500 IRANIAN TROOPS SERVING WITH SYRIANS

TA161155 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 16 Jun 82 p 2

[Report by military correspondent Ze'ev Schiff]

[Text] About 1,500 Iranian soldiers and members of Khomeyni's Revolution Guards arrived in Syria at the beginning of the fighting and some have been stationed near the frontline, say reliable Western sources.

In the first stage about 500 Iranian volunteers were sent to Syria. Later 1,000 more were flown there. It seems most are members of Khomeyni's Revolution Guards and the remainder are volunteers from the Iranian Army. Apparently there are no regular army units but only volunteers. For Damascus there is a problem of where to keep them. In order to give them a feeling of participating in the struggle against Israel some of the volunteers have already been sent to the front near the Syrian-Israeli border and also maybe to the lines of the Syrian Army in Lebanon.

The Iranian volunteers can also act as guerrilla soldiers, but in such a case Israel will regard this as a violation of the cease-fire. As may be remembered the Iranians have in the past tried to send volunteers to help the terrorists in Lebanon, but the venture failed and the volunteers returned to Iran.

BORDER POLICE, ANTITERRORISM UNIT HELP IN LEBANON

TA161718 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1705 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Jerusalem, 16 Jun -- Border police and the special antiterrorism unit have begun, as of today, to carry out purging and policing operations in the cities and villages in southern Lebanon. The incorporation of the border police in these special IDF tasks was made at the request of the defense minister and on the instruction of Interior Minister Dr Burg. The border police and the special antiterrorism unit have a great deal of experience in policing and in special tasks of foiling and curbing hostile terrorist activity.

JERUSALEM ARABIC: AMAL TO COOPERATE WITH IDF

JN170658 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 0630 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Officials in the Shi'ite Amal movement told our correspondent in the north that their movement is ready to work alongside the IDF or the Free Lebanon forces under Maj Sa'd Haddad in order to prevent the return of terrorists to southern Lebanon. Our correspondent adds the Amal movement worked under Syria's sponsorship before the IDF operation in southern Lebanon.

IDF TANK COMMANDER ON CLASHES WITH SYRIANS

TA160900 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0420 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Maj Gen Avigdor Ben-Gal, commander of the armored troops on the eastern axis in the fighting with Syria and former commander of the Northern Command, interviewed by military correspondent Shmu'el Tal -- place and date not given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Major General Ben-Gal: For many years you prepared for this operation as the commander of the Northern Command. Now it has occurred. Are you satisfied?

[Answer] It is hard to say satisfied -- after a war in which there are victims, in which friends fall and in which friends are wounded. But I am satisfied in the sense that, actually, the operation in Lebanon -- both against the terrorists and against the Syrians, when there was no alternative but to act against the Syrians -- was carried out in accordance with plans and preparations in the fields of logistics, artillery, armor and infantry that we had prepared over the last 4 or 5 years. The result in the field shows the preparations were good and the repeated training exercises were very helpful to the troops.

[Question] What is your personal feeling now, with the fighting nearly over?

[Answer] My personal feeling is that I am full of wonder and overwhelmed at our having reached the Beirut-Damascus highway -- almost in the eastern sector and certainly in the western sector. [sentence as heard] The commanders were exceptional both in terms of setting a personal example and in terms of leadership. I was a partner to this operation which was in my opinion multistaged, complex, involved many forces [helim], and was complicated because of the terrain and the obstinate manner of the Syrian Army's fighting. On the first day the units advanced along axes, difficult ones, and the advance was slow because of the large number of passes and the inability to deploy mechanized and armored forces. We advanced at the pace of the infantry on our flanks which stormed and cleared all the obstacles. This battle was characterized by slowness.

However, our forces were tenacious in advancing northward. We in fact clashed with Syrian armor, their 1st Division, which had T-62 tanks and which was deployed in a number of areas. It was an organized armored division which we had to break through by frontal assaults, by firing our tanks' weapons from afar and by an attempt to outflank the Syrians in order to collapse their deployment. Truly this face-to-face battle conducted against a division was in my view, a classic battle in accordance with the books and indeed, we succeeded in collapsing and in breaking the division against which we fought.

[Question] How would you characterize the battles with the Syrians? What happened in the Syrian Army since you last encountered it?

[Answer] The Syrian Army, in my opinion, continues to fight the same way it fought during the Yom Kippur war: It is a disciplined army, one that obeys commands, it is a stubborn army, one you must fight in order to get it to withdraw and give up positions.

[Question] Were the Syrians dealt a heavy blow in this war?

[Answer] The Syrians were hit. One division and groups accompanying it were put out of battle. To say the Syrian land force was hit, that it fell and was destroyed -- that is a gross exaggeration.

[Question] In the course of the battles the armored corps also hit the Syrians' most sophisticated tanks, the T-72's. Not much was known about these Soviet-made tanks. Would you say the outcome can be viewed with a certain amount of relief?

[Answer] We learned that when we were attacked by the T-72 tanks they caught fire just like all the others. In every military campaign there is some ace, some new card that is played. However, later it turns out that this ace is just like the other cards in the pack. Thus, I would not say that there was a tank for which we had no counterweapon. Those tanks were hit, penetrated and burned just like the others.

[Question] What about the Syrian Gazelle helicopters?

[Answer] We were attacked by Gazelles several times. We have the capability of shooting them down and the fact is that several Gazelles were downed in the sector in which we fought. There is no doubt this is a sophisticated weapon with which the armored troops have to deal. We use helicopters against the Syrian troops in the same way they use them against us. The Gazelle is undoubtedly an efficient weapon that can hit and destroy tanks.

[Question] Can we say that the armored corps is already drawing conclusions from this latest war?

[Answer] One learns lessons every hour. One does not have to wait for formal reviews and meetings at a high level. Lessons are learned during the battle and at night while waiting for the morning battle. There is a continual process of learning at all levels. Naturally, after this war -- the first large-scale war since the Yom Kippur war -- the IDF will have to sit down and learn, especially in the organizational area, in order to prepare for the next war.

MINISTER SHARON ACCUSED OF MISLEADING CABINET

TA161212 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 16 Jun 82 p 11

['Uzi Benziman: "The Fog of Battle in the Meeting Hall"]

[Text] How did it happen that a military campaign, which the Cabinet was initially told was going to last for 12 or perhaps 24 hours, went on for 9 days and its end is still not in sight?

How did it happen that an armed conflict with terrorists, which the prime minister told the Knesset involved 25 dead, developed into a military battle whose price in blood is more than seven times higher?

How did it happen that a military action, the objective of which was to establish a security belt within 40 km of the northern border of Israel, turned into a full fledged war ending (for the time being) in surrounding the Muslim quarters of Beirut?

How did it happen that the IDF action, aimed at destroying, killing and eliminating the terrorists threatening our northern settlements, ended up as an intervention in the internal affairs of Lebanon designed to influence the composition of its government?

All that happened because of one man -- Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon. He managed to fill even the meeting hall with the fog of war he imposed on Syria, the PLO, the world and the state. With his intelligence, impressive military skills, drive and leadership qualities he confused the ministers, showed them the trees but prevented them from seeing the forest.

Sharon asked the Cabinet's permission for each one of the IDF's steps. He usually got what he asked for in the meeting hall. Most of the ministers were not alert to what was actually happening on the battlefield. All of a sudden they found themselves confronted by the fact that the IDF was positioned along the entire Damascus-Beirut highway and was surrounding the Muslim quarter of Beirut. On Friday evening, when the decision on the "Peace for Galilee" Operation was made, none of them knew -- except perhaps for the prime minister and the defense minister -- that that was how things would end (but have they really ended?)

Here is the approximate series of developments:

-- As a first stage (on Friday, 5 June) the government decided on a campaign to purge the terrorists within a 40-km strip from the Lebanese border. At the time this decision was made the Cabinet members were not told from where precisely this strip was to be measured. The ministers were given an official estimate that the campaign would take 12, or at most, 24 hours. The pessimists gave it 36 hours. The ministers received the impression that in the worst case the fighting would end within 48 hours. They were reminded that a Syrian force providing cover and protection for the terrorists was deployed in the eastern sector of the above-mentioned strip. The ministers were told the IDF would take steps to force the Syrians to remove the terrorists from that strip, and should this forecast turn out to be wrong, the IDF would deal with the situation.

-- Second stage (Sunday, 6 June): The ministers realized the IDF was approaching Ad-Damur, situated about 80 km from Rosh Haniqra. To the ministers' question as to how this fact fits in with the declared goal of a 40-km strip, the defense minister answered that what was intended was 40 km from Metulla along a circular line to form a security strip. Until that point the ministers believed the intended objective was 40 km from Rosh Haniqra along the western axis and 40 km from Metulla along the eastern axis. Sharon explained that chasing the terrorists from a 40-km area from Rosh Haniqra would only permit a 20-km strip from Metulla, and hence, it was necessary to remove the terrorists from an area reaching up to Ad-Damur on the western axis. In fact, Ad-Damur lies beyond the 40-km range from Metulla, too. A diagram of an arc with a 40-km radius from Metulla shows that the security strip along the western axis would reach up to Ra's as-Sa'diyat (some 4 km south of Ad-Damur).

-- Third stage (Monday, 7 June): Sharon informed the Cabinet that in order to avoid a direct confrontation with the Syrians (in the Al-Biqa' area), he had to outflank them. He asked for the Cabinet's permission to open up a third longitudinal axis (aside from that leading to the Al-Biqa', in the eastern sector, and to the coastal axis in the western sector). The Cabinet approved, and the IDF opened up the Jazzin axis leading up to "Alayh near Beirut. However, the Cabinet decided at this stage to prevent him from entering into military confrontation with the Syrians and to seek a political move (an appeal to Al-Asad through Philip Habib to freely remove the terrorists and thus save himself a confrontation with the IDF).

-- Fourth stage (Tuesday, 8 June): Sharon asked for approval to approach the Damascus-Beirut axis (although he declared that he did not intend to reach the highway itself) in order to improve the move to outflank the Syrians in Al-Biqa'. It transpired from his words that he would use the IDF troops which would take positions near the eastern sector of the Damascus-Beirut axis only to increase the pressure on the Syrians in Al-Biqa'. The approval was given to him, but not before Energy Minister Yitzhaq Berman asked: What is the next target you are going to seek approval for in order to protect the target which has just been approved?

Shortly afterward, Sharon sought approval to open another lateral axis (Ad-Damur - 'Ayn Zhalta) claiming this would ease the way for the IDF to reach the Beirut-Damascus road. The axis brought the IDF near the Christian area north of the road. In actual fact, the IDF took control along the entire Damascus-Beirut road.

-- Fifth stage (Wednesday, 9 June): Sharon sought the Cabinet's approval to put the air force into action to attack the Syrian antiaircraft missile deployment. He explained to the Cabinet that during the night the Syrians had introduced 19 missile batteries into Lebanon and these were now posing a threat to all the IDF troops, including those on the coastal axis. He got the approval (earlier, the air force attacked Syrian armored units, based on a decision made solely by Sharon; Begin's consent came eventually).

Later he got approval to attack the Syrian deployment in Al-Biqa' with tanks. The mission was carried out from the south, rather than by the forces which had been sent to outflank the Syrians on the northeast. Approximately at the same stage, a few Cabinet ministers -- Messrs Berman, Tzipori and Hammer -- realized the military moves being carried out in the field at the defense minister's request and with the Cabinet's approval were meeting two goals: They resolved the problems which Sharon said were emerging in the field, but at the same time they were actually in line with the defense minister's well-known plan of advancing toward Beirut and linking up with the Christians.

When the proposal to cease fire was discussed (Thursday, 10 June, in the early morning) Sharon explained at length why this offer should not be heeded (some wondered aloud whether Sharon's lengthy explanations were not designed to go beyond the deadline set by President Reagan for a reply: 6 am).

After the cease-fire was declared with Sharon's consent (Friday, 11 June, at noon) the IDF, as is known, resumed clashes with the PLO. These were justified by saying the terrorists continued to fire at our forces. In the Cabinet session on Sunday, 13 June, Sharon was asked why the air force had been used within the IDF's reaction. Sharon replied: This was called for by the circumstances of the battle. He promised the ministers the air force was shooting only at the "nests of terrorists" in Beirut.

In fact, it emerged that while responding to the terrorists' fire the IDF advanced its positions and completed the outflanking of the terrorists in Beirut. In the Cabinet session Sharon was asked whether the IDF intended to penetrate Beirut and Sharon replied negatively. In actual fact, it was published 2 days ago that the IDF is inside Beirut and that the defense minister had even met Lebanese police and army officers during his stay in the city. In the Cabinet session Sharon was asked whether he intended to link up with the Christian militia. He replied negatively although he did not rule out such a possibility if the initiative came from the Christians.

Another point: Throughout the war the Cabinet did not receive accurate and specific information about the scope of casualties and loss of equipment the IDF suffered in the various battle zones. This lack of information also applied to the results of the bombardments on the coastal towns in Lebanon.

DAVAR: LET SYRIA CONTROL TERRORISTS IN LEBANON

TA131235 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 13 Jun 82 pp 7, 11

[Commentary by Mordekhay Barqay: "And Perhaps There Is a Syrian Option?"]

[Text] There is no doubt that the most riveting question today is how the 40-km zone in the Peace for Galilee Operation against the terrorists was stretched out to 50 km (in the east) and 80 km in the west and to a full war against Syrian forces in Lebanon, including the destruction of their missiles south of Zahlah and the waging of the greatest dogfight in history against their planes.

The most interesting question is why the explanations given by the defense minister, the chief of staff and the chairman of the Knesset Defense and Foreign Affairs Committee, with all the amazement they left behind them, have not yet been attacked by the opposition leaders.

It may be assumed the reason for this restraint originates in the intention of wait and see at least what emerges from the Syrian's behavior after the cease-fire is established, how the Soviets will react and how the United States and Europe react.

This restraint is worthy of praise, not condemnation, and it indicates wisdom, not opportunism (as it could have been regarded) and at the same time it focuses national attention not on an analysis of what has happened -- that will be done in any case and quite soon -- but on what should happen and what should be done with the military achievement, on which there is at least broad agreement.

This is not to say here that the bitter war being conducted with what remains, and it does still remain, of the PLO in the southern suburbs of Beirut, does not make a clear and urgent definition of the objectives imperative. On the other hand, there is no intention of saying that the results of the 7-day war, half of which was conducted against Syrian forces, is opening options for a solution to our -- the main -- problem, the problem of the Arab-Israeli conflict (according to one definition) or the Palestinian problem (according to another definition).

In contrast to this there certainly is an intention to say that the war in Lebanon -- more precisely against the massive terrorists presence there -- as well as the attempt to uproot the terrorists from there, opens up options for a long-term treatment of all the evil that erupts in the north time after time.

The many weekend statements about the political settlement that is to follow the cruel battles still being waged in Lebanon pointed to two and a half objectives, as follows:

One is aimed at rehabilitating the political, intersect and interfaith balance that existed in old Lebanon, with a secondary role for Maj Sa'd Haddad. This goal is attributed to the government and to those circles which worked out not only the "mini" plan of the 40-km war, but also the expansion of the "midi" war to one approximating a "maxi" one, as expanded and developed in a series of decisions made at Cabinet sessions between the morning of 4 June and the morning of 11 June 1982

The main weakness of this objective lies in its being nostalgic instead of political, at best. At worst, it is nothing but an expansion of the view envisioning the foundation of the Haddad state and its extending authority not as far as the Litani, but to the Al-Awwali River. Anyone who thinks of rehabilitating the old political structure in Lebanon would do well to remember that its collapse began not in 1975, at the time of the presidencies of Franijah and Sarkis when the Syrian Army was "called upon" to enter, but in the civil war during the time of Camille Sham'un in 1958, when President Eisenhower still had the power to put U.S. landing craft on the Beirut coast. The end of that old method shows there is little chance for success of any attempt to rehabilitate it. In any event, on Friday evening, 11 June, Yitzhaq Rabin pointed out the main weakness of this approach from the Israeli viewpoint: It relies and depends on Israel's military strength, just as before the Peace for Galilee campaign. If this is so, what good is it?

The other objective is to replace the IDF division now in Lebanon with a large international police force -- a sort of UNIFIL or a second multinational force -- with U.S. participation This alternative is necessarily the product of routine thinking. Busying oneself with it could play a role in the initial stages of any negotiations, but it takes enormous reserves of optimism to imagine not just the organization of such a force of division size, but the very fact of obtaining international and UN agreement to its creation.

As for U.S. participation in the international police force, and doubly so for the United states' taking the central role in recruiting such an army outside the UN framework, it takes an even greater imagination than was used in deciding on the Sinai multi-national force. What we have here is a rosy dream.

The Sinai force was decided on in the successful U.S. peace campaign between Israel and Egypt and it was stationed on a border of peace in order to ensure peace there. Participation in a buffer force stationed between two hawkish and hostile sides is a completely different story, an idea which would be destroyed during the Congressional approval process if not sooner. What can be imagined in this sphere, then, is another variation of the well-known theme of a UN observers apparatus, like the UN emergency force in Sinai or the UN separation force in the Golan Heights. Like the fireman in a Hungarian operetta, they are all good if they do not really have to put out any fires. If there is anyone who knows this, it is Israel. This is a creation on which cosmetic changes can be made, but it cannot be substantially altered.

And this leads to the other objective -- the number 2 1/2 objective (because it is still embryonic). The day before yesterday Me'ir Pa'il, almost by chance, touched on it on the pages of DAVAR: Mordekhay Gur pointed in its direction during his television appearance and that very same day Yesha'ya Gavish spoke about it in a conversation with me.

It is doubtful that these three people -- a former chief of staff, the commander of the Southern Command in the 6-day war and the current military historian -- had discussed it together, knowingly, since they come from different sectors of the political spectrum in Israel.

However, they, and perhaps others, are converging on a central idea. It must be guaranteed that the terrorists will not return to Lebanon. What is needed for this is a strong military force, and only two armies that are already in the area answer this requirement: The IDF and the Syrian Army. Not only does Israel not have an interest in staying for a long time (perhaps an unlimited period of time) in Lebanon, it is interested in getting out of there as soon as possible, but with confidence that the katyusha firing will not be resumed.

Here the Syrian Army, which the IDF was fighting up to yesterday, enters the picture. Just as in the Yom Kippur war against the Egyptians, so this war must be turned into the last war with the Syrians. Israel does not want to leave the Golan Heights, but it certainly is prepared to leave Lebanon, where Syria wants a stronghold. This being so, this is the first time that Israel can speak about its desire for peace with the Syrians when it has the possibility of giving the Syrians something that they want and that it will not hurt us so much to give up: Lebanon and Israeli recognition of Syria's status as the guardian of order in Lebanon, say, as far as the Litani (from there and south of it Haddad will remain).

Egypt was worthy of being the first withwhom we made peace, being the strongest country of the anti-Israel front. Today perhaps Syria is the strongest of the countries of that front and it is certainly the most hostile, and this is actually the decisive reason to think about peace with it as the end result of yesterday's war. At the price of a Syrian status in Lebanon, not in the Golan Heights. And there are grounds to assume that if Syria takes upon itself not to permit terrorist activity in Lebanon, with the same firmness that Jordan is now doing, it will not be an Israeli "betrayal" of the Christian Phalangists. On the contrary.

No. Syria has not given any sign of having any interest in such a settlement or one similar to it. An initiative in such a direction will be shot at a very faraway target. It may be a challenge, but it is worthwhile.

HA'ARETZ ON POSSIBILITIES FOR LEBANON ARRANGEMENT

TA130938 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 13 Jun 82 p 9

['Uzi Benziman: "Questions on the Morning After"]

[Text] The roar of the cannons did not die down Friday at noon despite the Israeli Government decision to declare a cease-fire and to inform the Syrian president of Israel's move. Extensive fighting was still continuing last night at 2100 in the Beirut area and there is no way of knowing whether the fighting will resume despite the cease-fire.

The problems facing Israel on the morning after the war present two aspects -- immediate and long-term -- and the two are interconnected. The immediate problem is to stabilize the cease-fire, and the main obstacle to that is the PLO.

While the IDF indeed pushed back the line of confrontation with the PLO in an impressive military operation, the terrorists' ability to trouble Israel is still there. As has been demonstrated in the first 24 hours after the cease-fire, the terrorists are still capable of shelling and shooting at IDF units, sometimes in sudden ambushes -- on the pattern of protracted guerrilla war -- and sometimes by direct shelling across the new confrontation line. It is doubtful the PLO will stop firing, despite the heavy attacks on its strongholds in Beirut.

The PLO is concentrated in Beirut, where the IDF did not penetrate. The terrorist leaders -- whether in Beirut or elsewhere -- can still plan attacks on Israeli representatives abroad, can still establish subversive cells in Judaea, Samaria and Gaza and send them on terrorist operations within Israel, and they can directly shell -- with katyusha, artillery and cannon fire -- the IDF positions facing them as a result of the "Peace for Galilee" Operation. The PLO will capitalize on this capability because it hopes to remain an important factor in Lebanon and in the Middle East, and because so far the "Peace for Galilee" Operation has not neutralized its power to annoy.

Hence, we can expect disturbances from the PLO even after the declaration of the cease-fire and even if Syria does abide by its decision to cease fire.

The solution to the PLO's ability to strike across the new line of confrontation with the IDF is to achieve a permanent settlement which will separate those two elements -- and this is where the immediate and long-term objectives coincide. To all appearances, Israel is interested in achieving a permanent arrangement in southern Lebanon as soon as possible, a settlement which will permit it to bring its troops back home and to establish a genuine separation between the IDF positions in northern Israel (and the other settlements along the border with Lebanon) and the areas to which the PLO penetrated after the last war in Lebanon.

There are parties in Jerusalem who are examining possibilities for a permanent settlement in Lebanon. Those who are doing so must conclude that each settlement proposal would be more complex than the other, and in any event it is doubtful whether the PLO can be ignored.

One such possibility is for Israel to link the IDF's withdrawal from Lebanon to the removal of all other foreign forces from that country. Merely by formulating this request Israel contradicts its declaration that the PLO does not exist for it and hence it will not conduct negotiations with the PLO, since one of the foreign entities in Lebanon is the PLO. However, this is the lesser evil inherent in the above possibility. It will be much more difficult if this proposal is accepted (for which there is clearly no chance). Should this Israeli request be implemented, Lebanon would once again be left to internal conflicts, in which case the military power of the hundreds of thousands of Palestinians living there would once again assert itself, supported by a considerable part of the Muslim population. Despite the fact that the PLO was dealt a heavy blow in the "Peace for Galilee" Operation (and its capability to directly hit settlements in northern Israel was reduced), it can probably rearm quickly and replenish its ranks in Beirut and in additional areas of Lebanon and outside it.

The second possibility is that Israel could resign itself to a continuation of the Syrian military presence in Lebanon, integrated within a permanent settlement in that country. Opting for this possibility would imply a continued IDF presence in Lebanon, since it is not to be assumed that Israel would leave to the Syrians alone the establishment of an internal political system in that country. It is very doubtful that Israel aspires toward such a solution, which would leave the IDF in Lebanon for an undetermined period of time, and in any case the very role played by Syria in such a settlement would ensure a stand for the PLO.

A third possibility would be to leave the supervision of a settlement in Lebanon and of the implementation of Israel's vital condition concerning disarming the terrorists in the 40 km-zone to some international force. Such a possibility implies primarily a direct U.S. involvement. Investing the United States with a major role in an international force in Lebanon will bring with it Soviet involvement. Syria, which has to agree to such an international force, will represent Soviet interests.

Should the Soviet Union not have any role, Damascus may resume its provocations of the IDF, and preempt the establishment of an international supervisory force. And even if a miracle occurs and Syria gives up Soviet patronage and declares itself satisfied with the U.S. role, such a development would still present threats to Israel. A U.S. presence would limit Israel's ability to react if the settlement is undermined. The United States would be forced to have official contacts with the PLO in order to ensure the implementation of the terms of the settlement and primarily to ensure the security belt among the Isareli border. This would give the PLO an unprecedented international position.

The fourth possibility is expanding the authority of UNIFIL.

The fifth possibility is expanding Major Haddad's area of authority.

The last two possibilities are not practical because they do not contain a genuine chance of achieving the main objective of the "Peace for Galilee" Operation: Disarming the terrorists in the 40-km strip along the Lebanese border.

TELEM SPLITS; FACTION TO JOIN LIKUD COALITION

TA162339 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2200 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Telem has split and no longer exists as a movement. Our political affairs correspondent Amnon Nadav reports this was decided this evening by the Telem steering committee after prolonged deliberations. The debaters recognized the existence of differences of opinion over political issues, in the absence of a united political framework. Therefore, MK Yiga'el Hurvitz will apparently join the Likud as a faction and MK Mordekhay Ben-Porat will establish an independent group called the Movement for the Renewal of Zionism [Hatenu'a Lehithadshut Tziyonut], most of whose members support joining the coalition. If this is so, the coalition will in the next few days regain its majority of 61 Knesset members. Some of the top ranks of Telem are examining the possibility of returning to the Labor Party.

ASH-SHAK'AH PROTESTS DISBANDING OF NABULUS COUNCIL

TA161414 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Mustafa Dudin's area village leagues newspaper, UMM AL-QURA, has begun appearing in Judaea and Samaria. This was reported by our correspondent in Judaea and Samaria Pinhas 'Inbari. The military government has banned circulation of the east Jerusalem newspaper nearly from the outset of the Peace for Galilee Operation because these newspapers are supportive of the PLO or Jordan.

Dismissed Nabulus Mayor Bassam ash-Shak'ah this afternoon published an announcement condemning the disbandment of the municipal councils of Dura and Nabulus, arguing that these measures contradict international and local law and are aimed at Judaizing these places with the objective of annexing them to Israel. He claims these steps were coordinated with the IDF operation in Lebanon.

ALGERIA

PRESIDENT BENDJEDID SPEAKS ON ARAB SITUATION

LD161338 Algiers APS in English 1118 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Algiers, 16/6/82 (APS) -- President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic, FLN Party secretary general opened yesterday the works of the CC 7th session by a speech of orientation in which he deeply analyzed the situation lived by the Arab world.

At the beginning of this speech, the head of state stressed "the present tragic moments in the history of the Arab nation and the Muslim world", asking the audience to observe a minute of silence in homage and as a token of consideration to the heroic struggle of the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples".

After this homage paid at the memory of the Arab nations' martyrs, the head of state carried on in his opening speech by stating that: "In such distressing circumstances, we have to face the reality and to procede to a self criticism of the approach of the present generation of the nation's so as to assume ourselves in the present and to prepare ourselves for the future with courage and determination."

After having evoked the circumstances in which are born imperialism and monolistic interests of the Zionist entity, with the unlimited and unconditional assistance granted to Israel, President Chadli emphasized that "it is our duty not to underestimate the immensity of the support to Israel."

"It is our duty to also recognize and to admit that the Arab weakness resulting from the dispersion of ranks, (?pompous) speeches which are not followed with a practical practice on the ground constitute the most powerful ally of the Zionist entity. The Zionist entity and its allies, the head of state added, work for maintaining and reinforcing the domination on the whole Arab homeland by exploiting all the experiences of the Arab-imperialist confrontation since 1948. Meanwhile, we all of us have not tried, to draw lessons from reverses undergone since the settlement of Zionist entity on the Arab land.

After having put a stress on the objective of imperialism which aims at transforming the Arab nation in groups of inhabitants suffering from the inferiority complex living in the present time with no future President Chadli indicated that the enemy is exploiting our weakness, our divisions and is diverting us toward marginal problems. Evoking the Arab conflicts, President Chadli Bendjedid indicated that they [word indistinct] at people's level because he stressed, there could not be any animosity between an Arab people and another one.

Dealing with Lebanon's events, President Chadli Bendjedid declared with (?bitterness) that this genocide comes within the frame of Camp David accord which began with Egypt's isolation regarding the Arab world and which was carried on by attempts of physical liquidation of the Falestinian Resistance aiming at breaking the morale of the occupied territories populations and to raise an inferiority comples among Arabs in order to entertain the idea of the lasting superiority of the Zionist entity.

Recalling the national liberation war, the head of state declared that "the Algerian people achieved its victory by relying on itself and also to its unity in the struggle and its huge sacrifices in its eager fight for liberty and dignity".

As a conclusion, the president of the republic dealt with the most important elements of dossiers submitted at this session stressing the close link existing between the action of the reinforcement of the power of the revolution and questions examined by the Central Committee during this 7th session, ie, questions relating to youth and the information policy. In this connection, the head of state gave clear orientations in order to reach a working programme. President Chadli Bendjedid finally recalled that Algeria's power is a power for the whole Arab world and stated that Algeria will always remain faithful to its principles.

LIBYA

AL-QADHDHAFI RECEIVES GRENADA PRIME MINISTER

LD161438 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] The brother leader this afternoon received Grenada Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, who arrived in the jamahiriyah at noon today, upon arriving at Tripoli International Airport, he and the accompanying delegation were welcomed by Brig Gen Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, commander in chief of Libyan Arab Armed Forces, and secretaries of the general people's committee.

In a statement to a JANA correspondent, Bishop emphasized that his visit comes within the framework of strengthening bilateral relations in various spheres. He explained this visit also will deal with present international political developments, especially the barbaric Zionist invasion against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples.

TURKEY'S OZAL PRAISES BILATERAL RELATIONS

LD161012 Tripoli JANA in English 0931 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Tripoli, Sha'ban 24, June 16, Jamahiriyah News Agency -- The Turkish deputy prime minister praised the considerable development in relations between the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and the Turkish Government in the various fields.

He said in a statement to JANA, relations between the Jamahiriyah and Turkey have developed strongly in the fields of commerce and joint ventures and other aspects.

The Turkish deputy prime minister stressed the importance of enhancing this cooperation between the Turkish and the Libyan Arab people in the future.

WEEKLY RAPS HAIG STATEMENT ON MIDDLE EAST

PM160827 London AL-ZAHAF AL-AKHDAR in English 11 Jun 82 p 2

[Unattributed article: "Now Is America's Moment in the Middle East"]

[Text] In a recent issue of AL-ZAHAF AL-AKHDAR it was revealed that the American administration was about to launch a new "peace initiative" in the Middle East. This has now happened and it comes as no surprise that 'peace' in fact simply means imperialist hegemony.

In what the press termed "important" policy statement to the Chicago council on foreign relations, Alexander Haig, the US secretary of state, let the cat out of the bag yet again. So that there could be no misunderstanding as to what America's aims are, he said: "The United States has to shape events in the Middle East if it is to continue to hope for a more peaceful international order." This means clearly that 'peace' can only be American-imposed. That is to say, as long as any country in the area refuses to recognise US hegemony, there will be war.

This was reinforced by the fact that Reagan and Haig chose a specific date to make their new strategies public. It must be remembered that while Haig was speaking in Chicago, the Zionist minister of war, Ari'el Sharon, was in the United States drumming up support for the Zionist "cause" and helping to reactivate the strategic alliance.

The other aspect of the timing of the statement that is relevant is that it comes only a few weeks before super-terrorist Menahem Begin starts an official state visit to the United States. These two facts alone take away all credibility concerning "peaceful" plans by the Americans to solve the crisis.

Haig went on to delineate what the 'new' US strategy will be. He announced three [apparent line drop] the region's main trouble spots -- the Iran-Iraq border, the Israeli-occupied West Bank, and south Lebanon.

He went on to say that "each of the three big conflicts in the region is characterised by a mixture of danger and opportunity. If we are to succeed in advancing our goals throughout the region, then we must coordinate our approach to all of them.

In other words, the imperialist US onslaught on the Arab homeland is no longer going to be piecemeal action, but a well-coordinated attack. Clearly the White House felt the initiative in the Arab homeland had been slipping from its hands over the past six months or so.

This is especially visible in the stick and carrot approach it has been using to get its most faithful ally in the region, the Zionist entity, back into line. Begin has been chomping at the bit to realise his dream of a "greater Israel" as fast as possible and has thrown caution to the wind in his attempts to bring the Palestinians and the Lebanese to their knees.

Although American aims are identical, Washington would have preferred a more covert approach. Preferably, an approach that would not result in the sort of international outcry that was raised after the annexation of the Golan and the recent assassination of unarmed schoolgirls on the West Bank.

The stick was the temporary "suspension" of the strategic alliance -- though that is about to be reactivated with a vengeance -- while the carrot was handed to Sharon last week with the signing for the delivery of 75 F-16 fighters to the Zionist entity.

In terms of the Camp David agreements, the Haig speech indicated that US policy was exactly what it had always been, except that he was gearing up the diplomatic circus by sending Philip Habib, the shuttle diplomat, back into the area in an attempt to solve the "problem" which recently stalled the talks on "autonomy", namely the place where the talks should continue.

Mubarak, in an attempt to sound pro-Arab, has refused to go to Jerusalem, which is where Begin of course wants to hold the talks. But the Americans have found the solution -- and it is a fitting one: Habib is to entice Mubarak to visit Washington while Begin is there later this month. The talks can then be held in the very den of the imperialist benefactor. Maybe Reagan will even take them to Camp David itself....

Haig's speech -- which had been billed in advance as the Reagan administration's most comprehensive policy declaration on the Middle East -- contained little that was new. However, the Americans have made more noise than usual about the Iran-Iraq conflict. Haig tried to sweet-talk the issue, saying that the US would "remain neutral, but this does not mean we are indifferent to the outcome."

In fact, it has been confirmed in the United States that Washington is to sell six C-130 Hercules transport planes to Iraq, which the London GUARDIAN speculated "could be used to ferry supplies of military equipment from friendly countries in the region, including Jordan and the Gulf states of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Bahrain to Iraq."

The sale is a clear indication that America, far from staying neutral in the Iran-Iraq conflict, has finally decided to throw in its lot with a regime it has previously described as "terrorist" -- but of course, it has always used the same terminology when describing the Iranian revolution.

Haig was for once crystal clear when he defined the reasons for this new coordinated imperialist onslught on the Middle East: "We have friends and interests that are endangered by the continuation of hostilities. We are committed to defend our vital interests in the area."

That, in fact, is a simple declaration of imperialist war on the progressive countries of the region. All in all, Haig's "major policy speech" did not tell us anything we did not already know. It simply reaffirmed America's aim to impose its hegemony on the Arab world, with the help of its Zionist ally, at all costs.

PAPER ACCUSES HASSAN OF TAKING 'AS-SADAT ROAD'

PM160835 London AL-ZAHAF AL-AKHDAR in English 11 Jun 82 p 2

[Unattributed article: "Hassan's Treason"]

[Text] With the signing of the agreement between Morocco and the United States which will allow the U.S. so-called "transit" facilities in Morocco, King Hassan has abandoned all pretence of being the leader of a non-aligned country and he has clearly taken the As-Sadat road.

The agreement, signed between Hassan and the Americans on May 27th, allows the U.S. access to Moroccan air bases in the event of an "emergency" in the Middle East. A possible such "emergency" was mentioned as being any threat to the Western world's access to Arab oil fields.

Although Hassan was at pains during the build-up to the signing of the agreement to assure Arab states that this agreement was not directed against them, the immediate condemnation which greeted his action proved that the Arab nation is not allowing itself to be fooled by Hassan's insincere reassurances.

For it is quite clear that the facilities extended to the Americans are open for use by the Rapid Deployment Force -- as much was openly admitted by the Americans -- and it is this force which constitutes such a grave threat to the sovereign independence of so many Arab states.

The agreement signed between U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig and Moroccan minister, M'hamed Boucetta, ostensibly only provides the U.S. with refuelling facilities for its planes and U.S. officials maintained that no U.S. troops would be stationed in Morocco.

Bases Available

The truth is that a lot more than just refuelling facilities will be open to the Americans. It is inconceivable that all the diplomatic effort which the Americans have put into this relationship with Hassan was merely supposed to yield refuelling facilities for U.S. aircraft.

The visits paid to Moroccan ports by warships of the United States Sixth Fleet, combined with the build-up of U.S. personnel involved in training and supporting Moroccans operating new U.S. military equipment such as F-5 fighters and M-60 tanks, all suggest that America is back in Morocco to stay.

For of course the Americans have been in Morocco before. Until a few years ago, they maintained a communications facility at Kenitra, while amongst the first U.S. troops to arrive in Africa or Europe during the Second World War were those sent to Morocco in 1942.

Now with the Moroccan forces pinned down by Polisario guerrillas in the Western Sahara, it is clear that the Reagan administration has thrown its full weight behind Hassan's regime, a regime which is not above using the most ruthless tactics against its own internal political opponents, as the crushing of the Casablanca rising demonstrated.

The publicly revealed details of the U.S.-Moroccan agreement will mean that the airborne elements of the Rapid Deployment Force, specifically the two U.S. Army airborne divisions assigned to it together with the assigned U.S. Air Force units, will be able to use Moroccan bases on their way to anywhere in the Middle East. With bases in Egypt and elsewhere, the Americans will now be able to increase their threat against the Libyan Jamahiriyah.

Threat to Libya

There is no doubt that threatening the jamahiriyah is the main purpose of the U.S. bases in Morocco. The Americans will be able to base planes and military personnel there -- claiming of course that they are only "in transit" -- and these will be ready for quick deployment against Libya in the event of renewed U.S. aggressive action against Libya's people.

Of course, the U.S.-Moroccan agreement also threatens the rest of the Arab nation. Most immediately threatened are the fighters of Polisario, the armed forces of the Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic, which are engaged in a grim struggle with U.S.-equipped Moroccan forces in the Western Sahara. With U.S. arms supplies to Hassan's forces being stepped up, it is by no means inconceivable that U.S. personnel may become directly involved in this conflict.

Considering all these factors and the implications of the agreement he has signed with the United States, Hassan's action constitutes a clear act of treason against the Arab nation. Hassan has turned his back on Morocco's historic commitment to the Arab nation, as a key Arab state of the Maghreb. By opening his borders to U.S. planes and troops, he has threatened every Arab state in the region.

Hassan has tried to evade criticism of his actions by claiming that they do not threaten Arab states. But then against whom will these U.S. forces staged through Moroccan bases be deployed?

The declared target of the Rapid Deployment Force is the Arab nation and its progressive, revolutionary vanguard. By throwing in his lot with the Americans, Hassan has effectively declared war on the Arab nation. It is a course of action he is going to regret.

BRIEFS

SFRY TALKS -- The secretary of the general people's committee for economy and light industry met this morning with Zivorad Kovacevic, member of the SFRY Federal Executive Council responsible for cooperation with developing countries [title as heard], and the delegation accompanying him. They reviewed economic cooperation between the jamahiriyah and Yugoslavia and means of strengthening and developing this cooperation in the interests of the two friendly people. [Text] [Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 8 Jun 82 LD]

CHINA ECONOMIC AGREEMENT -- The minutes of an agreement were signed this morning between the jamahiriyah and China. The minutes of the agreement provide for strengthening economic, commercial, export and import cooperation. [Text] [Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 8 Jun 82 LD]

CSSR AGREEMENT -- June 10, (JANA) -- An agreement on postal services and telecommunications was concluded yesterday between the jamahiriyah and Czechoslovakia. The agreement stipulates cooperation, in addition to the above, in radio engineering, processing and assembling electronic equipment as well as exchange of expertise and technical knowledge. The agreement was signed by Mr al-Bukhari Salim Hudah, the secretary of the general people's committee for communications and marine transport, and Mr Vlastimil Chalupa, the Czechoslovak minister of posts and telecommunications [title as received]. [Text] [Tripoli JANA in English 0918 GMT 10 Jun 82 LD]

MOROCCO

KING HASSAN RECEIVES LIBYA'S AT-TURAYKI 16 JUNE

LD162050 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Statement issued by the Ministry of the Royal Household, Protocol and Chancellery -- date not given]

[Text] King Hassan II today in Fes received [Libyan Foreign Affairs Secretary] 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki who was sent by his government to formally invite his majesty to attend the forthcoming summit conference in Tripoli in August.

During the 20-minute meeting, the Moroccan monarch told the Libyan envoy of Morocco's determination to boycott every African conference, at any level, unless the organization [OAU] returns its formation and the running of its administrative affairs to its original legitimacy and applies the resolution of the Nairobi summit conference of 1981, which provided for the setting up of committees to reach a peaceful solution to the Sahara problem in accordance with the proposals, put forward at that time by his majesty in Nairobi, for a cease-fire and the holding of a referendum.

The meeting was attended by the minister of state for foreign affairs, M'hamed Boucetta, and by his majesty's advisers, Ahmed Reda Guedira Ahmed Ban-Souda and M'hamed Awwad.

SOMALIA

BARRE ON STEPS AGAINST 'NATION DESTROYING'

EA161350 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 2045 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Challe Mohamed Siad Barre, secretary general of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party [SRSP] and president of the Somali Democratic Republic, this afternoon addressed SRSP officials at a seminar on administration and organization at the higher police academy.

Challe Siad talked at length about the importance of vigilance and unity of the cadres; the need for respect for and implementation of national duty; the [word indistinct] of socialism in the interest of the Somali people; and the campaign against black-marketeering. The president also briefed the officials on recent steps taken against those who have been involved in nation-destroying activities, who he said have been under scrutiny for a long time. These people have also been involved in various brainwashing activities calculated to upset the unity of the Somali people.

The SRSP officials told Challe Siad that they support the political and central committees resolution concerning the steps taken against the individuals involved in nation-destroying activities.

Also present at the ceremony were: People's National Assembly Chairman Challe Mohamed Ibrahim Ahmed; Information Minister Challe Col Mohamed Omar Jes; Police Academy Commander Brig Gen (Adan Hirsi); and other officials.

TANZANIA

PAPER CITES NAMIBIA SUMMIT COMMUNIQUE

EA161350 Dar es Salaam in English to East Central and Southern Africa 0400 GMT 16 Jun 82

[From the press review]

[Excerpts] The party newspaper, UHURU, says signs of development of the ongoing Namibian independence issue are now visible. It says the recent suggestions of the two parties concerned showed their need to go on with the discussions until a solution is found.

The party paper goes on to say that after their 1-day meeting the frontline states released a communique which indicated their common stand on the contact group proposal. The communique said the step achieved thus far is convincing that what was much needed was the implementation of the 435 Resolution.

The party paper ends its editorial by appealing to the five-nation contact group to be (?patient) and make sure their friendly Pretoria regime cooperates with the UN until Namibia gains its independence.

UGANDA

PRESIDENT OBOTE RECEIVES AL-QADHDHAFI MESSAGE

EA170246 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] President Milton Obote has received the Libyan minister of energy, Mr 'Abd al-Majid [title, name as heard], who delivered a special message from the Libyan head of state, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi. The meeting took place at the president's office in Kampala. The president and the minister discussed matters of interest between their two countries. The meeting was attended by ministers and senior government servants.

GHANA

CUBAN ECONOMIC DELEGATION ARRIVES IN ACCRA

AB140956 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] A 10-man economic delegation from Cuba arrived in Accra last night in return for one to Cuba by PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] delegation led by Mr Chris Atim last April. The Cubans will hold talks with government officials on how best their country can help revive Ghana's economy.

Speaking on arrival, the first vice president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation and leader of the delegation, Mr Ernesto Menendez, said the visit would afford them the opportunity to learn at first hand the true state of affairs in the country. He hoped the visit would further strengthen the bonds of friendship between the two countries. The delegation includes experts and officials from the Ministries of Trade, Sugar, Education and Agriculture. A Cuban medical team is also expected in the country.

Welcoming the delegation, the secretary of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation, Mr Mahama Bawa, said Ghanaians are impressed by the philosophy of self-reliance which the Cubans have adopted to create a healthy society. He said Ghana and other Third World countries can emulate Cuba for the effective combinations of self-reliance and foreign assistance for development.

Atim Opens Talks

AB141552 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Talks began in Accra this morning between the government and a Cuban delegation on economic cooperation between the two countries. In his opening address, the acting national chairman of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation and member of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] Mr Chris Atim, said the realization must now dawn on all developing countries that the future lies in their own hands. They must also realize that no one else will turn on the clock, the clock of progress, for them.

He said in a world of increasing interdependence, it is imperative that some linkages be maintained. This is why, Mr Atim said, the government is gladdened by the visit of the Cuban delegation in the hope that Ghana and Cuba can learn from each other and guide each other in the fulfillment of their hopes and aspirations.

He noted that Ghana's attempts to break away fron the grip of international capitalism and create a just and free society was halted by the 1966 military coup which was carried out with the active participation of imperialist forces. The 31 December revolution which occurred 15 years after that event is therefore aimed at the social and economic transformation of what he called this one great country. Mr Chris Atim expressed the hope that far-reaching measures would be agreed upon that would transform the economies of the two countries and lead to authentic social and economic development.

The secretary for finance and economic planning, Dr Kwasi Botchway, gave a brief account of the state of the economy. He said the country's long economic crisis has left such deep scars in the social and economic life generally that many people wonder whether as a people, Ghanaians are capable of retaking control of the direction of the economy. Mr Botchway said the PNDC has an abiding faith in the ability of workers, students, patriotic businessmen and soldiers to take the destiny of the nation into their hands and lead Ghana to progress.

Replying, the first vice president of the State Committee for Economic cooperation and leader of the Cuban delegation, Mr Ernesto Menendez Bachs, affirmed the support of his country for the revolutionary process in Ghana. He said the delegation will identify the immediate and pressing problems of Ghana and lend its support for the social and economic development of the country.

Separate Discussions Begin

AB151855 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Members of the Cuban delegation now in Ghana for talks on economic cooperation with government officials have begun separate discussions with their Ghanaian counterparts in Accra. The talks covered the development of agriculture and education in the two countries.

On agriculture, Israel Ibanez of the Cuban Ministry of Agriculture told the secretary for agriculture, Professor Bortei-Doku, that Cuba, which is about half the size of Ghana, can boast of about 650 state agricultural enterprises. One of these is the poultry section which produces about 120 million eggs a year. According to Israel Ibanez, Cuba uses her irrigation system effectively to produce food throughout the year to feed the people and for export. He noted that before the Cuban revolution, most of their lands were owned by the Americans but after the revolution, the government took 40 percent of them.

Professor Bortei-Doku regretted that although Ghana has large tracts of arable land and human resources, she cannot import farm machinery for large-scale farming. This is because of foreign exchange constraints.

At the Ministry of Education, the Cuban minister of education [as heard], Mr Roger Ventana Suarez, assured the secretary, Miss Aidoo, that Cuba is prepared to assist Ghana in all forms to make the revolution a success. He observed that Cuba has passed through the same stage of difficulties Ghana is now facing.

The secretary said Ghana will welcome Cuban technical expertise in the field of education. She said it is the aim of the Provisional National Defense Council to pursue a new system of education that will see the child through school in fewer years. Ghana, Ama-Attah Aidoo added, is interested in the Cuban youth schools where children are trained both in the classroom and in the fields to learn agriculture.

Cubans Tour Tema

AB170819 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] The visiting Cuban economic delegation has toured industrial establishments in the Tema area. The tour enabled them to acquaint themselves with the working problems of some industries which they have been invited to assess and make possible recommendations for their rehabilitation.

The Cubans were accompanied by Obudai Tai, member of Ghana's Committee for Economic Cooperation, who took them to the State Fishing Corporation, the Tema drydock yard and the boatyard division of GIHOC [Ghana Industrial Holding Company]. The Cubans had earlier held discussions with the Fisheries Department in Accra.

NIGER

CABINET RESHUFFLE ANNOUNCED; NEW LIST GIVEN

AB141305 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Excerpts] A Cabinet reshuffle was made this morning in the provisional Government of the Republic of Niger. Here is the list of the new government read by Mahamadu Ali.

President of the Supreme Military Council, head of state, minister of national defense, minister of interior	Col Seyni Kountche
Minister of finance	Lt Col Tondi Moussa
Minister of public health and social affairs	Maj Djermakoye Adamou Moumouni
Minister of national education	Capt Mamane Fousseini
Minister of planning	Annou Mahamane
Minister of posts and telecommunications	Brah Mamane
Minister of information	Garba Sidikou
Minister of hydrology and environment	Yahaya Tounkara
Minister of foreign affairs and cooperation	Dacuda Diallo
Minister of justice	Mahamadou Halilou
Minister of civil service and labor	Issoufou Mayaki
Minister of mines and industries	Oumarou Diallo
Minister of commerce and transportation	Hamid Algabit
Minister of rural development	Dr Ari Toubo Ibrahim
Minister of youth, sports and culture	Oumarou Mamane
Minister of higher education and research	Illa Maikassoua
Minister of public works and town planning	Moumouni Yacouba
Secretary of state for national education	Modieli Amadou
Secretary of state for interior	Amadou Fity Maiga
Secretary of state for planning	Al-Housseine Mououl

KOUNTCHE VISITS RIYADH TO EXPRESS CONDOLENCES

AB151214 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Excerpt] The chairman of the Supreme Military Council and head of state, Col Seyni Kountche, left Niamey this morning for Riyadh to present the condolences of the people and government of our country to the Saudi royal family and government.

NIGERIA

COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH PORTUGAL

AB160746 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Nigeria and Portugal yesterday in Lagos signed an agreement on economic, scientific and technical cooperation. The minister of national planning, Mrs Adenike Oyagbola, signed the accord on behalf of the Federal Government, while the Portuguese ambassador to Nigeria, Armando Nunes de Freitas, initialled the pact for his country. The agreement provides for cooperation in a number of fields including the establishment of joint industrial, commercial and technical enterprises. It will also involve the exchange of experts, advisers, scientific and technical information as well as the provision of consultancy services and organization of study missions. Mrs Oyagbola said at the ceremony that the signing of the agreement was a clear demonstration of the desire of the two countries to strengthen existing cordial relations between them. She expressed the hope that the accord will promote meaningful economic and technical cooperation between the peoples of the two nations. In his remark, the Portuguese ambassador said his government was highly interested in the current trend of cooperation between the two countries.

GNPP ANNOUNCES NATIONAL LEADER EXPELLED

AB130748 Kaduna Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Excerpt] A congress of the Great Nigeria People's Party [GNPP] has announced the expulsion of Alhaji Waziri Ibrahim, the party's national leader. A communique at the end of the meeting today said Alhaji Waziri failed to appear before the convention to defend the allegation made against him at the Yola meeting of the party's National Executive Committee. The congress approved the nomination of Dr Shettima Mustapha, a member of the Borno State Executive Council of the GNPP, to replace Alhaji Waziri Ibrahim.

UPPER VOLTA

ZERBO RECEIVES AL-QADHDHAFI'S SPECIAL ENVOY

AB170733 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0630 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Head of state Col Saye Zerbo yesterday morning received in audience Muhammad az-Zarua Rajab and Mohamed Ag Hamani, special envoy of Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and Malian minister of planning respectively.

At the end of the audience, the envoy of the leader of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, who is also the president of the Libyan national assembly, told the press that he came to deliver a personal message from the Libyan leader to Col Saye Zerbo. He added that the message concerned the upcoming OAU meeting scheduled to take place in Tripoli in August. Mr Rajab expressed the hope that the head of state will be present at this summit.

BRIEFS

SAUDI FOOD AID -- The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia today delivered a consignment of 1,550 tons of soft wheat, 1,787 tons of soybean oil and 550 tons of maize to the Republic of Upper Volta. The Saudi Finance Ministry counsellor presented the food to the Voltan rural development minister. [Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 24 May 82 AB]

ANGOLA

SOVIET NAVAL SQUADRON ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

EA151354 Addis Ababa Voice of Namibia in English 1900 GMT 14 Jun 82

[SWAPO program]

[Text] A Soviet naval squadron commanded by Vice Admiral (A. Kalemon) has arrived in the People's Republic of Angola on an official visit.

Members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Workers Party and the commander of the armed forces of the People's Republic of Angola (?received) the Soviet navy men.

The fraternal visit by the Soviet naval squadron to the People's Republic of Angola, said Comrade Pedro Maria Tonha Pedale, member of the Political Bureau of the MPLA-workers Party, defense minister of the People's Republic of Angola, is evidence of the growing friendship and cooperation between the armed forces and peoples of the two countries.

In their (?unique) struggle for freedom and against colonialism and oppression, the Angolan people have [words indistinct] been aware of the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community and other progressive countries of the world.

MAURITIUS

ANEEROOD JUGNAUTH HEADS NEW GOVERNMENT

AB151748 Paris AFP in French 1640 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Port Louis, 15 Jun (AFP) -- Here is the list of the new Mauritian Government which was sworn in on Tuesday afternoon:

Prime minister and minister of the interior	Aneerood Jugnauth
Vice prime minister, minister of information and cooperatives	Harish Boodhoo (Mauritian Socialist Party-PSM)
Minister of finance and economy	Paul Berenger (Mauritian Militant Movement-MMM)
Minister of commerce, industry, prices and consumer protection	Kader Byayat (MMM)
Minister of foreign affairs, tourism and emigration	Jean Claude de l'Estrac (MMM)
Minister of agriculture, fisheries and natural resources	Kishore Deerpalsingh (PSM)
Minister of education	Ramduth Jaddoo (MMM)
Minister of health	Jocelyn Seenyen (PSM)
Minister of energy and communications	Swaley Kaerpt Kasenally (MMM)
Minister of justice (attorney general), women and family rights	Mrs Shirin Aumeeruddy-Cziffra (MMM)
Minister of planning and development	Kailash Ruhee (PSM)
Minister of labor, social security and national solidarity	Cassam Uteem (MMM)
Minister of labor	Dr Rohit Beedassy (PSM)
Minister of labor and industrial relations	Dr Jayan Cutta Ree (MMM)
Minister of housing, lands and environment	Krishna Baligadoo (MMM)
Minister of regional administration	Premduth Coonjoo (MMM)
Minister of Rodriguez Island affairs	Serge Clair (Organization of the Rodriguez People)
Minister of arts, cultural affairs and leisure	Rama Poonoosamy (MMM)
Minister of youth and sports	Dr Diwakar Bundhun (MMM)
Minister of state for finance and budget	Vishnu Lutchmeena-Raidoo (MMM)

MOZAMBIQUE

CAPE VERDE PRESIDENT ARRIVES FOR TALKS

EA161726 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1300 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Summary] Cape Verde President Aristides Pereira arrived in Maputo this afternoon to hold talks with President Vieria of Guinea-Bissau with a view to normalizing relations between the two countries. President Pereira's delegation includes the minister of foreign affairs, the attorney general and the governor of the Bank of Cape Verde.

NAMIBIA

DTA WELCOMES FRONTLINE 'PRESSURE' ON SWAPO

MB170740 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance [DTA] in South-West Africa/Namibia says it appreciates the pressure that the black frontline states in Africa are exerting on the South-West Africa People's Organization and that this augurs well for future relationships between the DTA and those states.

The president of the DTA, Mr Kuaimo Riruako, was commenting in a statement issued in Windhoek on the discussions in Dar es Salaam between the presidents of the frontline states and SWAPO and the subsequent decision that the Western settlement proposals for Namibian independence should be used as a foundation for further discussions. Mr Riruako said he was pleased to learn that SWAPO had eventually realized that it was losing the war and that it wanted a ceasefire.

SOUTH AFRICA

MALAN ASKS BAN ON SEYCHELLES TRIAL EVIDENCE

NC162023 Paris AFP in English 1908 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Pietermaritzburg, South Africa, 16 Jun (AFP) -- In a dramatic turn of events South Africa's Minister of Defence General Magnus Malan today asked for a ban on the hearing of evidence relating to the South African Defence Force (SADF) in the trial here of 43 alleged mercenaries.

After an abrupt adjournment trial Judge Neville James agreed to the request but said it would make the trial of the 43 -- who are accused of hijacking an Air India Boeing from the Seychelles after the failure of their abortive coup there on November 25 last year -- more difficult.

In his affidavit submitted to the court this morning General Malan said that information on "communications to or by the accused, as well as by witnesses, concerning military operations" would be "prejudicial to the security of the state." The information relates specifically to 23 of the 43 accused and their involvement in operations by the army before November 24 last year.

Natal's Attorney General Cecil Rees said the matter of the affidavit was "most serious" and after the adjournment Judge James said the prohibition would be effective from yesterday but all previous evidence could not be ignored.

Evidence in the trial was earlier restricted when certain mercenaries and witnesses gave evidence in Camera. One of the accused, alleged mercenary leader Colonel "Mad Mike" Hoare told the court that the South African Government and the SADF knew about the coup attempt in the Seychelles and were involved.

RAND DAILY MAIL REPORTS MMM REASSURANCES

MB150604 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 14 Jun 82 p 3

[By Allister Sparks]

[Text] Port Louis -- The leftist Militant Movement of Mauritius (MMM) swept to an overwhelming victory in the island's general election at the weekend, turning its multiparty democracy into a virtual one-party state.

The government of 82-year-old Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam was thrown out without winning a single seat.

The result is thought to be unprecedented in any democratic election anywhere in the world. It was the first time any member of the Organisation of African Unity had changed its government through the ballot box. But it did so with an overkill that some feared may have placed its democratic system in jeopardy. Only a three-qarters majority is needed to change the Constitution, so the new government could easily declare a one-party system if it wanted to do so, and end Mauritious's 96-year-old democratic tradition.

However, the leaders of the MMM hastened to issue reassuring statements yesterday, saying they would entrench an unalterable constitutional guarantee of future elections.

They were also quick to reassure South African tourists that they would still be welcome to visit the charming little playground island in the tropics of the Indian Ocean. More than 30,000 South Africans visit Mauritius every year. Southern Suns has its luxury Saint Geran resort hotel on the island.

Several months ago the MMM was threatening to cut all ties with South Africa if it won, but as the elections drew closer it put on a more moderate face. It pledged not to do anything to increase unemployment. Tourism, the second most important industry after sugar, employs 15,000 people.

Mr Paul Berenger, the driving force behind the MMM, said yesterday: "Please tell South Africans they will be more welcome here than ever. We want them to come here so that the people of Mauritius can show them how all races and shades of colour can live together."

Mr Berenger said he would have an early meeting with South African Airways to reassure it that the new government would not end its landing rights on Mauritius.

The MMM also wants to reduce trading ties with South Africa, its biggest trading partner, but will do so only gradually so as not to damage the island's economy, which is suffering from a world sugar slump.

The new government will almost certainly join the more militant critics of South Africa at the OAU and the United Nations. It will have close ties with the leftwing governments of Madagscar and the Seychelles, as well as with mainland Tanzania.

But Western diplomats agree that Sir Seewoosagur's claim that the MMM is communist is an exaggeration. They expect it to adopt a strictly nonaligned policy in the Indian Ocean, where both the United States and Soviet navies are competing for supremacy.

The new government will also press its claim to the tiny atoll of Diego Garcia, 2,000 km to the north, where the U.S. has a major military base watching over Western interests in the Persian Gulf.

BRIEFS

ANTITERRORIST TRAINING -- Thirty six members of the Ciskei police are being trained in antiterrorist warfare in the Peddie District of the national state. The course, which is being conducted by South African experts, will last until the 14th of next month. The course also includes training in giving assistance in rural development projects. [Text] [Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 15 Jun 82 MB]

ENRICHED URANIUM PRODUCTION -- The outgoing chairman of the South African Uranium Enrichment Corporation, Dr Ampie Roux, says the production of enriched uranium by the organization will begin in 1987. This will make South Africa self-sufficient in the supply of fuel for nuclear power stations such as the one being constructed at Koeberg near Cape Town. [Text] [Johannesburg International Service in English 0300 GMT 15 Jun 82 LD]

ZIMBABWE

PRESIDENT CITES TRANSITIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

CA161340 Harare Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] The president, Comrade Banana, says a decisive push will be made this year by the government for the transformation of the country towards socialism and self-reliance. The president, who was opening the third session of the first parliament in Harare, said the government has plans to set up a state trading corporation. He also referred to the setting up of a small enterprise development corporation and a thorough review of the procurement systems of ministries and parastatal organizations. The president, who was outlining the government's intentions in the coming year, said the government's 3-year transitional development plan will be announced soon. He hinted that the overriding objective will be to lay the foundation for the establishment of a socialist socioeconomic order. The president said such an order is capable of providing conditions conducive to the fullest liberation of our people.

On political issues, President Banana announced that a bill will be introduced during this session prohibiting political parties from receiving funds from outside the country. The bill will also provide for state funding of parliamentary parties which enjoy significant following in the country. There is also a program underway aimed at strengthening the parliamentary system before the next general election. The aim will be to reflect a Zimbabwean character.

President Banana also referred to the country's security and declared government's determination to deal with those responsible for activities which are prejudicial to good government in Zimbabwe or the maintenance of law and order will be met with the full force of the law. [sentence as heard]

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH OMAN

CA161316 Harare Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] The Governments of Zimbabwe and Oman have established diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level. Announcing this in Harare, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said the agreement on the establishment of the relations went into effect yesterday.